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THE FRONT PAGE

BY THE time these lines are read the Coronation will be over. For several months past the mind of the entire Empire has been very generally, and very properly, concentrated upon the subject of the person of the new wearer of the British Crown; for the Coronation is a highly personal ceremony, designed to typify the coalescence of a particular and mortal human being with a continuing and very ancient office. But now that the second son of King George V has been duly inducted into the office so admirably filled by his father, we may be permitted to repeat what we said at the time of that father's jubilee and also of his death, namely that there is no true loyalty to the Crown in any loyalty that is merely to a person. The British King is an institution and a person; it is natural and indeed inevitable that we should entertain feelings about him in both capacities. It is indeed fortunate when we are able—as has been the case for a hundred years and seems likely to be for many more—to entertain feelings about the person of the King which support and strengthen our feelings about the institution. But it is exceedingly dangerous to make our feelings about the institution secondary to, and dependent on, our feelings about the person.

The British nations last year proved their loyalty to the institution; and no one in all those realms showed a greater loyalty to it than King Edward VIII when, finding that the terms which the institution imposed upon him were more onerous than he could bear, he decided to give up the crown rather than make any attempt to alter the character of the monarchy. The principles of the democratic monarchy, received by that act, and by the procedure which followed it, a confirmation of incalculable value; and the institution today is the most solid bulwark that the world possesses against the further extension of those dictatorial principles which are at the moment an imminent threat against democracy in every land in which it yet survives. It is significant that the only resentment which has been expressed, in Canada at any rate, against the proceedings of last December comes from those who would cheerfully demolish democracy—and the democratic monarchy—in order to establish a "new economic order" which they are giving up hope of establishing by democratic means. It was *The Canadian Forum* which gave hospitality to an epigram on the retiring Prime Minister of Great Britain, an ardent pork-raiser and agriculturist, which read:

Here grunts in his familiar pen
One who with equal mind
Betrayed his King, his Countrymen,
And Freedom, and Mankind.

That is, we think, the feeling of only an infinitesimal minority among Canadians. The vast majority believe that King George VI came to the throne in accordance with the proper workings of the democratic monarchical principle, and is entitled to the fullest measure of loyalty that true democrats can give him, together with the personal esteem and affection which his character and actions are already winning for him.

THE BRAIN IS YOUNG

MAN, by taking thought, cannot add one cubit to his stature. So says the Bible. But he can bulge out in other directions as the result of thought, according to Dr. Frederick Tilney, professor of neurology and neuro-anatomy at the Columbia University School of Medicine. The next step in evolution, suggests this authority, may be a dome-like forehead to accommodate a huge brain developed in response to thousands of years of modern civilization's increasing demands. In our ignorant way we have been regarding the human brain as having reached its prime, as having become, in more than one sense, a finished product. But a study of its long prehistoric record indicates that the brain is still in its early youth. We must not, therefore, be too critical of man in his befuddled attempts to organize himself and his society. The sad state of the world today is due to inexperience, not to senility as we had suspected. Man is new at the game, his mentality is green and tender and he is fumbling and awkward for that reason. We have been reproaching him for folly as we would reproach a single individual of maturity who acts like a young fool. The truth is that this is a juvenile world. We had not thought of it in that light before, but it explains many things and offers a great hope for the future. All that is required is patience and the passage of ten thousand years.

BUSINESS MEN'S PUTSCH

THE great "putsch" for the establishment of an anti-C.I.O. Government in Ontario has come to a somewhat inglorious end, and can now be discussed with a certain freedom. The chief fact that has emerged about it is that it was a business men's putsch and not a politicians' putsch; that it came from the King-Bay sector of Toronto and not from Queen's Park, and that the Chateau Laurier looked at it with the deepest aversion from beginning to



HAPPY DAYS IN THE QUIET GLEN. The Toronto Masquers, trophy-winners in the Dominion Drama Festival Finals, in the Irish comedy by John Coulter. Left to right: Betty Boylen, James Pryce, Irene Henderson, Frank Rostance, John Greer.

—Photo by Karle, Ottawa.

end. There has of course for several years been a very lively propaganda in certain quarters in Toronto for a "Sacred Union" of all parties to defend the Fatherland—usually against the continuance of railway competition, but the particular enemy is a minor matter;—and it was probably thought that the C.I.O. and its shop stewards would be a more stimulating terror than the C.N.R. and its deficits, and that the Ontario field would give union a better start than the federal one. But nothing came of it except a certain change in the orientation of Col. George Drew, which cannot be described as an earth-shaking achievement.

Our chief objection to the intrusion of high business men into high politics is the fact that both business and politics require experience and training, and that the experience and training of the one are utterly useless in the other. All the experienced politicians realized immediately that an anti-C.I.O. Government would mean the immediate rise of a pro-C.I.O. Opposition, which would contain not only the friends of the C.I.O. but also a vast number of people who would be suspicious of the motives of the new coalition and highly resentful of any extra-legal or dubious methods which it might employ. Mr. Hepburn is an experienced politician. He has just lost his two ablest left-wing lieutenants, probably with a large following, and he must be somewhat concerned about his Roman Catholic support. That he gave unofficial assurances of a willingness to take a few Conservatives into his cabinet is quite believable. That he ever authorized anybody to offer Mr. Rowe the premiership is believable only on one condition, namely that he was perfectly sure that Mr. Rowe would not take it. In these circumstances the business men would have a lot of fun and excitement

for the best part of two weeks, running from one party committee room to another with preliminary-draft proposals, unofficial replies, and never-to-be-designed protocols. But it all came to nothing. Mr. Rowe decided that if the C.I.O. was something that the Province had to be saved from, the Conservatives could do it just as well as Mr. Hepburn. Mr. Hepburn decided that even an anti-C.I.O. Liberal party might save a few labor votes. And the putsch died this time, we fancy, for a long while.

COL. DREW'S POSITION

COL. DREW is a colorful and unpredictable personality, and his withdrawal from Ontario public life, which is probably not permanent, will leave it for a time much less interesting. In seeking reasons for it, it is necessary to bear in mind that since the last Hastings by-election his continuance in the post of Conservative organizer has not been an unmixed gain to the party. Certain expressions concerning the French-Canadian population which were attributed to him he has emphatically denied; but the effectiveness of the denial (which we accept in the fullest good faith) was impaired in the quarters where it was most needed by the fact that he could not escape responsibility for the general tone of the by-election campaign, which was admirably calculated for success in East Hastings but was distinctly unsuited for some other constituencies. He may well have been awaiting a convenient season for resignation.

Col. Drew's explanation is that he desired to be free to discuss the C.I.O. and to urge the view that

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THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

AUTHORS and journalists are flocking over to view the civil war in Spain. In search, presumably, of local color.

A sun-bath is a pleasant thing
Except when doth ye doorbell ring.
—Olde Manuscript.

The winning of the Pulitzer Prize by Margaret Mitchell was of course a foregone-with-the-wind conclusion.

Unemployment figures exaggerate the real condition of unemployment, according to American government officials. Don't tell us that a lot of people are pretending to be out of work because they think it is still fashionable!

CYNICISM

I dedicate my life to folly.
For if your heart is sweet and holy
Still you will pay and pay again
But for the sins of other men.
—Elsbeth

A 700-pound cannon, a relic of the war of 1812, has been stolen in Maryland. Probably by some housewife who wanted to make a lamp.

The news that intensive talking is an aid to longevity is hardly encouraging. That means we will have to put up with the same politicians for a long time.

President Roosevelt is being suggested for the Nobel Peace Prize because of his good-will tour of South America. A better reason for the award, it seems to us, is the fact that he went fishing during the height of the sit-down strike controversy.

ORIGINALITY OR BUST

"My boy is like the red, red rose."
Too long have poets in the throes
Of amorous composition paid
This hackneyed tribute to a maid!

"My love is like a motor car,
My love is like a chromium bar."
My love may think them slightly odd
But still the lines are new, thank God!
—Horace

And then there is the story of the school-teacher who asked her class to explain what fascism is and everyone put up his hand.

Scientists report that the interior of the earth is not so hot as it was thought to be. Well, that brings it in line with the exterior.

New York police have closed all the burlesque houses and we understand that the girls are planning a strip-down strike in protest.

Esther says she cannot understand why she wasn't invited to the Coronation unless it was because the British Foreign Office thought that her presence there would antagonize some other foreign power.

CALLANDER SITDOWN?

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

A NEW and startling light has been thrown on the ramifications of the C.I.O. in Ontario by the revelations of a recent arrival in Toronto—a speaker who for purposes of misidentification prefers to be known simply as Colonel Maverick. The Colonel has made a close study in recent months of Communism, Fascism and Lewisism. In an interview he declared that there is indeed a threat of complete paralysis of Ontario's Northern industries, but that the immediate point of danger isn't Sudbury or Cobalt, but Callander.

"Has it ever occurred to you what would happen, just at the opening of the tourist season, if the Dionne quintuplets were to declare a walkout and refuse to co-operate with the Ontario Government?" he demanded.

The quintuplets, the Colonel pointed out, represent one of Ontario's most thriving industries. Was it at all likely, he demanded, that the C.I.O. would overlook the opportunity of organizing the Dionnes into a threat against law, order and industrial peace?

"I DO not wish to be an undue alarmist," the Colonel continued, "but it is quite possible that the Dionne children, misled by the subversive tactics of unscrupulous propagandists, might refuse to meet their public or to continue the endorsement of commercial commodities. It is even within the realm of possibility that they might resort to acts of violence and sabotage."

Asked what form the sabotage would take, the Colonel gave the matter a few moments' careful consideration. "Take a simple case," he said finally. "Supposing, for instance, that the quintuplets were to cut off each other's bangs. Or supposing that they were to agree to make faces at the camera. They might even decide to make faces at a visiting tourist themselves. You can see how easily this would alienate trade and send capital back across the border. The possibility is far from remote and the ramifications are endless. Through the Dionnes, Lewisism could strike at the very heart of the hamburger and popsicle trade. Within a week it could practically demoralize the souvenir-and-Hudson-Bay-blanket industry."

"THE quintuplets, as you can see, are a very special industrial group," he said. "If they were to decide unanimously to walk out, where is Premier Hepburn to find strike-breakers to take their place? Even if one of them were to become disaffected, what in that case becomes of the rights of the majority? To take a specific case: Supposing that Yvonne were to sit down, and refuse co-operation with the unit. This would mean that Annette, Marie, Cecile and Emilie would all lose an indefinite number of days' earnings. You've got to remember that one quintuplet sitting down can automatically throw five quintuplets out of work."

So far, Colonel Maverick admitted, the little Dionnes had shown themselves to be honest, decent, contented Canadian workers. "But can you imagine the scenes of violence and bloodshed if one or two of the quintuplets were to undertake the picketing of the Callander nursery?" he said. "I tell you it means civil war in the ranks of the quintuplets themselves."

Annette shrieking "Sak, cochon!" at Yvonne, Emilie hurling alphabetical building blocks at Annette, Yvonne blackbuckling Marie over the head with a Dy-Dec Doll. The Colonel closed his eyes in shuddering contemplation of this morbid spectacle.

"PERHAPS you have labored under the delusion that the quintuplets are a Canadian unit," he said. "Nothing of the sort. At this moment the Dionne plant is being threatened by remote control from Hollywood. It is obvious that the Hollywood strike will inevitably involve the Canadian branch of the industry. Mark my words, when Garbo, Dietrich, Crawford and Harlow walk out, every effort will be made to compel Annette, Yvonne, Emilie, Marie and Cecile to walk out in sympathy. Lewisism has spread its ugly net clear from Hollywood to Callander."

Asked if Premier Hepburn were aware of the danger, Colonel Maverick said emphatically that he was and had already taken vigorous steps to meet it. "The first step was to get rid of Welfare Minister Croll, who was obviously hand in glove with the quintuplets from the start," he said.

"Personally," the Colonel declared, "I would take every precaution to stop the infiltration of Lewisism into Callander, while at the same time treating the quintuplets in the spirit of British justice and fair dealing. That is, I would permit them to link up with any similar group of quintuplets, provided the union took place on British soil. In addition I would padlock the Callander nursery and forbid any subversive discussion among the quintuplets themselves. I would see that the little girls were put to sleep every night with bedtime readings from the *Globe and Mail*, or any other literature suitable to the three-year-old intelligence.

"With these safeguards," the Colonel concluded, "on a note of courageous optimism, 'I believe we could trust our honest Canadian quintuplets to resist the invasion of foreign agitators and subversive propaganda.'"

ONTARIO PUTS ON HER SPRING LOVELINESS. The Falls at Streetsville, and Black Creek near Toronto, both recorded by "Jay".



A SIMPLE PLAN FOR AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION

BY HAROLD E. CROWLE

HOW has it come about that a constitution which was evidently intended to provide Canadians with a truly federal union in which law-making powers concerning subjects affecting the whole nation were to be given to the Dominion, while matters of a local and provincial nature were to be reserved to the Provinces, has proven to be nothing of the kind at all?

A federal union in contrast with a legislative union such as that of Great Britain is a union of independent communities, all of whom have united in order to commit all of their people to the control of one common government, which common government, all agree, is to have control of all matters of common concern, leaving each local government in control of only essentially local and provincial matters.

But this ideal of the Fathers of Confederation has not been realized. The main defect seems to lie in the failure of the constitution to provide Parliament with all of the federal law-making powers which the central government of a true federation should possess as of right. For very many years Acts of Parliament of fully national scope and application, designed to cure nation-wide evils, and also to confer nation-wide benefits, have with monotonous regularity been consigned to the ash-heap simply because Parliament it was found lacked the power to pass them. Where then lies the underlying defect in the constitution which has brought about so great a failure of the federal ideal, and where is the path through the constitutional "barriers" that obstruct the national advance?

ALL of the law-making powers that there were to give as regards full self-government in Canada, were bestowed by the B.N.A. Act and divided up between the Dominion and the Provinces mainly in sections 91 and 92 of that Act.

In section 91 the Dominion was given two distinct fields of law-making power, one field being a general power to make laws for the "Peace, Order and Good Government of Canada" and the other field being made up of twenty-nine subjects of national concern, such as Criminal Laws, Banking, Currency, Bankruptcy etc., all listed in that section. In section 92 the Provinces were given a field composed of sixteen subjects all supposedly of purely local and provincial concern.

In the face of it this looks like a really honest attempt at the creation of a federal union of the kind we have defined. But sixty years of constitutional decisions seem to have made a hash of this ideal, and the Dominion has come out of it all somewhat as an heir who, after long years of "lawing" in the courts, ultimately finds himself the owner of scarcely half of the estate which he had formerly believed to be his rightful inheritance.

PARLIAMENT has emerged with only about one really dependable law-making field left to it, being that of the twenty-nine subjects listed in section 91. All Dominion Acts which in their "substance, pith and essence" can be classified by the Courts as falling neatly and squarely within any of these twenty-nine subjects are not only valid but override and prevail over all Provincial laws that in any way conflict with them, and this overriding power applies also to all laws incidental to the main subjects.

For example, in the year 1894 the Privy Council decided that where Dominion banking law regarding warehouse receipts, a subject incidental to banking, was in conflict with Ontario law on the same subject, the Dominion law must prevail. Likewise in the year 1928 the Privy Council decided that where Dominion Bankruptcy law was in conflict with the law of the Province of Quebec as regards the priority of registered judgments, a subject incidental also to bankruptcy, the Dominion Bankruptcy law must prevail.

As reference will frequently be made to this Dominion field of the twenty-nine subjects listed in section 91, it will for convenience be alluded to hereafter as the "safety zone" of Dominion law-making power to distinguish it from all other Dominion law-making territory outside of these twenty-nine subjects. Inside of that "safety zone" Dominion laws are valid, but outside of it they find themselves in a deadly danger zone where each of them has to run the gauntlet with that terrible provincial fellow "property and civil rights," seeing to it that few if any get by alive.

When Parliament passes laws which cannot in their substance and essence be classified within any of the twenty-nine subjects of the "safety zone," but which are nevertheless for the benefit of

Canada as a whole, one would think that they would normally fit and belong within the other law-making field given to the Dominion in section 91, namely, that respecting "Peace, Order and Good Government of Canada." But in that field they haven't a chance, and it is here that we are at the seat of the trouble.

While Dominion Acts which are found to classify within the "safety zone" may affect and interfere with "property and civil rights" or any of the other subjects belonging to the Provinces to any necessary extent and still remain valid, Dominion Acts which cannot so classify and which fall within the general law-making field of "Peace, Order and Good Government" must not interfere with property and civil rights or any other provincial subject, for if they do they are doomed.

This would not of course be either unreasonable or objectionable if all so called provincial subjects had remained in reality provincial in scope, because Parliament must not be allowed to enter the true provincial field. But unluckily for any truly federal system in Canada the Provinces were given the subject of property and civil rights. Unlike the other subjects given to the Provinces this subject when given a wide meaning can be made to cover and include not only provincial matters but also nearly every subject of national scope and application about which Parliament may make laws. As it happens the Privy Council has chosen to give to these words "property and civil rights" their very widest possible meaning, and in the result this subject has swallowed up nearly every law-making power which Parliament should possess as a federal law-making body, except of course the twenty-nine subjects of the "safety zone."

EVERY Dominion Act which does not classify itself strictly within the "safety zone" and which interferes in the smallest degree with "property and civil rights" or any of the other subjects given to the Provinces is invalid. It matters not that any such act is unquestionably of nation-wide scope and application, nor how much it may be for the general advantage of Canada nor how well it may meet a want felt throughout the Dominion.

As a consequence the general law-making field of Parliament respecting "Peace, Order and Good Government of Canada" may be said scarcely to exist in normal times, and is available only in times of great national emergency caused by war, plague, famine or

some such dire and unusual event. For instance, the Dominion Government under the War Measures Acts passed in war time regulated the production and price of newsprint and were therefore interfering with civil rights. Such regulation was held valid by the Privy Council because of the existence of a great national emergency arising out of a state of war, but in normal times such regulation would have been beyond the powers of Parliament.

HERE are a few instances of Dominion Acts passed within recent years, designed for the Dominion as a whole, which the courts have found unconstitutional because in their "substance and essence" they could not be classified within the four corners of any of the twenty-nine subjects, which we have called the Dominion law-making safety zone, and also because all of them interfered with property and civil rights.

The Board of Commerce Acts passed in the year 1919 and designed to curb profiteering in the necessities of life, when prices were up in the clouds shortly after the war, were declared bad by the Privy Council in 1922. The evil of profiteering was admittedly general throughout Canada at the time and seriously prejudiced the well-being of the Canadian people as a whole, but all such circumstances had no bearing on the validity of these Acts.

In 1925 the Privy Council turned thumbs down upon the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act passed in the year 1907, which had been in effect throughout Canada for nearly twenty years. But it interfered with the civil rights of employers to lockout and of employees to strike during an investigation by a Board and as it could not be classified within any of the subjects of the "safety zone" it went the same road.

The Employment and Social Insurance Act of 1935, which provided for a scheme of unemployment insurance and for the organization of a system of employment offices was killed this winter by the Privy Council for the same causes. It had been passed to carry out Canada's obligations to Canadian labor arising out of a covenant of the League of Nations and the subject matter of this Act was therefore not only of national but also of international importance and concern.

The Marketing Act passed in 1935 met the same fate last winter, because it affected property and civil rights and could not be classified within the

subject "Regulation of Trade and Commerce," one of the twenty-nine. It now appears that judicial decisions have so cut down what was formerly believed to be Dominion law-making territory under this heading that unless a Dominion Act, which interferes with property and civil rights, can get itself classified within some of the other subjects of the "safety zone" other than that of "regulation of trade and commerce," it will be thrown out.

BUT this doleful journey along a road strewn with the wreckage of Dominion Acts slain by "property and civil rights" will have to come to an end. The problem to be solved is to discover just what amendments to the constitution will give back to Parliament its rightful law-making powers as the federal legislature of a federation. After that the only thing that remains will be the "small chore" of getting the Provinces to agree to such amendments.

As nothing may be done in the way of taking away from the Provinces the subject of property and civil rights, some change must be made in section 91. That section might be repealed and a new one substituted, but by so doing all of the decisions of the Courts of past years interpreting that section would be scrapped and we should be then treading along new and untried paths. In constitution making and amending, history teaches that severe breaks with the past are fraught with the gravest of perils.

Now it is apparent that to obtain nation-wide provincial agreement upon any amendments to the constitution, the less of actual amendment there is to agree upon the better will be the chances of universal agreement. And, we also know that it will be practically impossible to submit to the Imperial Parliament for enactment any amendments until there is unanimity of Canadian assent to the same. We shall now suggest an amendment which it is believed will meet all of these requirements.

THE sixteenth provincial law-making subject listed in section 92 is a general power and gives to the Provinces "Generally all matters of purely local or private nature in the Province." This general power is logically in harmony with the federal scheme in that it assures to the Provinces control of all local and provincial matters.

How would it be to add a corresponding federal law-making power to the twenty-nine subjects listed in the Dominion law-making safety zone of section 91, giving to Parliament its full residue of subjects affecting the whole of Canada in the same way that the Provinces have been given their full residue of all subjects which pertain to the Provinces? This would be doing no more than carrying to its logical conclusion a truly federal division of powers as between the Dominion and the Provinces.

Some thirtieth subject so to be added to the twenty-nine might be in some such form as the following: "All matters of national scope and application which concern the body politic of Canada as a whole," or some such words as would assure to Parliament its full residue of general law-making powers. While this would in a way duplicate largely the "Peace, Order and Good Government" clause mentioned in the opening words of section 91, that clause as we have already shown has as a result of legal interpretations become practically valueless to Parliament as a law-making field, excepting in times of very great emergency such as war.

WHERE would this land us? The safety zone of section 91 would then have been widened sufficiently to include every Dominion Act which in its "substance and essence" concerns the whole of Canada. Such acts being then capable of being classified within the Dominion law-making safety zone could interfere with property and civil rights to any necessary extent and still remain valid and constitutional. It is altogether probable that had such a thirtieth subject been part of the Dominion safety zone in the past, the Dominion Acts which have been referred to in this article and all other Dominion Acts which have been declared beyond the power of Parliament in the past because they affected property and civil rights, and could not classify within any of the twenty-nine subjects, would have survived. The lost domain of Dominion law-making power would then have been restored but without any really violent break with the past, and without scrapping a single interpreting decision.

The Provinces would not have been deprived of any law-making powers that are rightfully theirs under a federation. They would still have their property and civil rights, subject only to interference by such Dominion Acts as are clearly for the advantage of the whole of Canada.

NOTES AND NOTABLES

HON. NORMAN ROGERS, Minister of Labor, who is at present handling one of our most difficult social problems, unemployment, apparently with some success, comes as most people know from Amherst, Nova Scotia. It is not perhaps as widely known that his mother, Grace Dean McLeod Rogers, is an outstanding Canadian author. Acadia University conferred on Mrs. Rogers the honorary degree of M.A. in 1914, not so long before three of her four sons went to France with Canadian contingents. The youngest son, David, enlisted before the end of the war, but was too young to find his way overseas. Mr. Henry Wyckoff Rogers (a lawyer). The eldest son, Arthur W. Rogers, a graduate of Acadia, is now secretary-treasurer to The Canadian Bankers Association. Norman, who was on the staff of Queen's University when elected to Parliament, is a graduate of Acadia and Oxford Universities. Dean Rogers, the third son, after his course at Acadia, went to Harvard and is at present associated with The Canadian Pulp and Paper Company at Peterborough, Ontario. David Rogers, after his course at Acadia, took a degree in journalism at Columbia, began as a reporter on the Toronto Star, went to the Saint John Telegraph and has recently been appointed Associate Editor of the Winnipeg Free Press. Mrs. Rogers' first book, "Stories of the Land of Evangeline," is still remembered. Her most recent publication, "Joan of Half-Way House," tells an unusually attractive story for girls. The author is a direct descendant of the McLeods of Dunvegan Castle, Isle of Skye; naturally the home of the Rogers in Amherst bears the same proud name, Dunvegan.

IN THE English atmosphere of a western residential school, an Indian girl, by way of deference, donned her beaded buckskin dress to visit over the teens one early afternoon last month. A fine band of beadwork held her black hair which hung in two long braids over her slight shoulders. Soft moccasins with delicately colored bead patterns were deftly fastened about slim ankles.

But her conversation was not of western prairies and Indian tepees. Rather it concerned a journey eastward to Montreal, where on the last day of April she was to sail for England with other girls to represent Canadian youth at the Coronation.

Chosen by the Anglican Mission Board, she answered the requirements—good academic standing, a clean bill of health, and perhaps most interesting of all, a real type of her people.

Nora Gladstone, from the Blood Reserve in south-western Alberta, is the granddaughter of a Blackfoot

chief, and in her manner and movement, as well as her temperament, preserves the dignity and poise of a proud race.

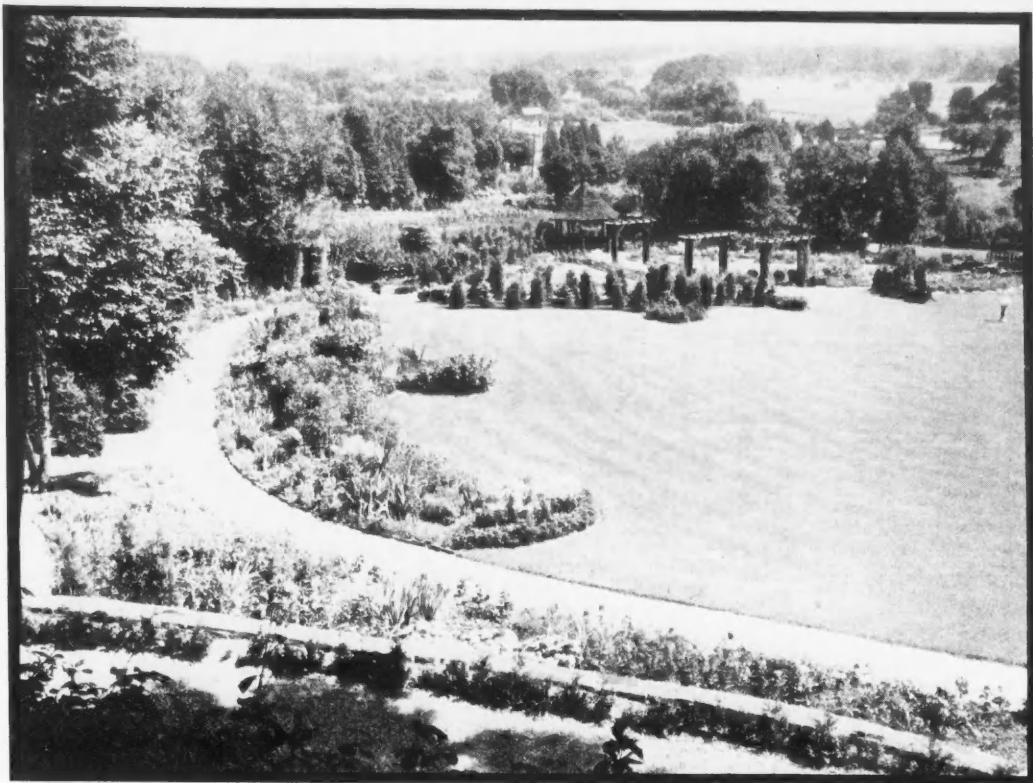
Her Indian name of Suke-ah-bin-ah-gee, meaning "Big Eyes," was given her by her mother in the little Indian home on the reserve, and is the one her family uses, despite another name, meaning "Sings About," bestowed by an old man of the tribe to indicate her happy disposition, and the English name of her Anglican baptism.

The sixteen-year-old girl has gone quietly about her duties in spite of the exciting news of the journey, and the surprise of hearing it. Like her forbears, she gives no sign of her emotions.

Her interests, she believes, will help her to appreciate the places of significance. History is to her the most absorbing study, and the prose and poetry of the Mother Country is her foundation in English studies.

Carefully, among the clothing required, has been laid her native costume. She is proud of it, of the tradition that permits her to wear it, and feels that with a rich background of history and legend, she, too, has something to contribute to Empire youth.

TEACHERS of history, we think, will be especially grateful to whoever first got the idea of temporarily converting Charles W. Jefferys, Canada's best known historical artist, into a vacation tour conductor. It was possibly Macdonald Oxley of Toronto, although as to that we are not certain. In any case Mr. Oxley will look after all details of transportation and accommodation for the seventeen-day motor coach tour which Mr. Jefferys will guide to practically all the major and many of the minor sites of historical importance in Eastern Ontario, Quebec and the Maritimes this summer. From his familiarity with the places themselves and with the background of the enormous amount of historical research which he has done for his hundreds of drawings and paintings Mr. Jefferys will supply a commentary throughout the journey. The tour, which will leave Toronto on July 7, is by no means confined to teachers of history, and will include among the tourists all congenial souls, interested in art or history, up to the limit of the capacity of the motor coach, we presume. We merely mentioned teachers of history because it occurred to us that the participation of teachers in such a tour seems to be the best and most pleasant way to put a great deal of new life and vividness into the teaching of Canadian history.



TODAY IS THE FIRST GARDEN DAY of 1937 under the National Garden Scheme of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind. One of the gardens opened today is that of F. T. James, overlooking the Humber River at Lambton Mills.

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(Continued from Page One)

"a firm stand" should be taken against it "before it is too late." This is certainly an adequate reason for separating himself from a party whose leader believes that Ontario labor should be free to ally itself with any organization which it may select in a fair and secret ballot, and that such organizations may include "the C.I.O. or any other."

We think, however, that Mr. Rowe could fairly have asked Col. Drew to specify a little more clearly—assuming that he desired to be helpful—the nature of the "firm stand" that he proposes should be taken by Ontario against the Lewis committee. Does he merely want to *persuade* the Ontario workingman not to join a Lewis union? Or does he want to use the powers of the Ontario Government to stop all recruiting for Lewis unions? And if the latter, does he want to use existing laws (and if so what laws?), or to enact new laws (and if so to what purpose?), or to employ the force of authority without regard to any particular law? These are important questions, and strangely enough they are questions on which no light is shed by Mr. Hepburn, whose lead in the C.I.O. matter Col. Drew proposes to follow. Mr. Hepburn, like Col. Drew, has denounced the C.I.O. with great vigor, but so far as doing anything about it is concerned he has confined himself to declining to act as conciliator with any C.I.O. labor man unless the latter happens to be an employee of a plant in Ontario—not, surely, a very intransigent attitude. And in spite of his denunciations, organization by C.I.O. unions is going on rapidly in this as in other Provinces. It really looks as if Col. Drew would have to start a new party and form a government of his own if he is going to take a firm stand "before it is too late."

GETTING BACK TO RHETORIC

WITH the collapse of the putsch, the C.I.O. issue in Ontario politics has subsided to a matter of rhetorical accent. Mr. Hepburn selected an ardently A.F. of L. union to hear his latest views on Monday evening, and did not say a single word about "foreign agitators." He said a great many words about the C.I.O., which the A.F. of L. hates as a Leninist hates a Trotskyite, and the rafters rang with the applause. But on the subject of practical government policy he confined himself to the statement that "If John L. Lewis has the courage to come into this country and advocate lawlessness and bloodshed, I'll be the first one to order his arrest and hold him without bail." This is a statement which could equally have been made by Mr. Rowe or indeed by any Ontario citizen except a Fascist or a Communist. It falls a long way short of the *Globe and Mail* policy, which is that neither John L. Lewis nor any of his underlings should be admitted to the country, and that if admitted they should be arrested without waiting to see whether, in this country, they are going to "advocate lawlessness and bloodshed" or not.

Now that we are back within the safe limits of the law and the constitution, which it looked for a week or two as if we were going to ignore in favor of the knock-em-down-and-run-'em-out methods of less British communities, it is possible to reiterate the hope which we expressed a few weeks ago, that Canadian labor will avoid getting itself too closely allied with a type of United States organization which is too much involved in American politics and in the United States too much addicted to unconstitutional methods. The difference between us and the *Globe and Mail* is simply that we believe in the freedom of Canadians to join any type of organization whose acts in Canada are in conformity with Canadian law; we do not limit that freedom to the joining of only such organizations as we happen to approve of. We think that on this matter Mr. Rowe's attitude, which we take to be also that of the responsible statesmen of the federal Conservative party, will ultimately be recognized as being sounder than that of the *Globe and Mail*, which is that of an incipient Fascism, and even than that of Mr. Hepburn, which is now that of constitutionalism in action, but in oratory a cynical attempt to make capital out of class differences and inter-labor disputes.

NEW PRIVY COUNCILLOR

IN COMMON with a very large number, possibly a majority, of Canadians we regret that the policy of the Liberal party does not admit of the showier forms of recognition by the Sovereign of public services performed by Canadian citizens, recognition

which has this week been liberally distributed in all the other parts of the Empire. But we are glad that even Liberal policy does not oppose that supremely democratic, and at the same time most carefully guarded, form of recognition, the granting of membership in the King's Imperial Privy Council, and that this membership has now been granted to a Canadian statesman who has earned it by long years of consistent, arduous and courageous service in Government and in Opposition. The Right Honorable Ernest Lapointe is an outstanding example, the finest since Sir Wilfrid Laurier, of all that the French-Canadian race has to contribute to the national life of a British Dominion. A convinced democrat, parliamentarian and friend of liberty, he has never succumbed to any of the new doctrines which in hard times have carried away so many of his fellow-citizens of all tongues, races and religious faiths. There is no living Canadian concerning whom we could more confidently predict that his rank in history will be even higher fifty years from now than it is today.

THE LATE W. O. FORSYTH

THE sudden death of Wesley Octavius Forsyth, piano teacher and composer, has removed a man who in days gone by was a decisive influence on the progress of music in Canada, and especially in Toronto, which for half a century had been his home. His activities were exclusively confined to the piano-forte, but his rare musicianship and his encyclopedic knowledge of music in general made him an inspiration to two generations of pupils. They are now scattered throughout the Dominion, many in middle age. He roused an undying enthusiasm for music in them, and many of those who are today actively promoting that cause in Canada owe their original inspiration to him.

Born near Markham, Ont., of Scottish and German antecedents, he showed such talent that in the mid-eighties he was enabled to go to Europe for study. Among his fellow students in Leipzig was the late A. S. Vogt, who became his life-long friend. He went on to Vienna, where he studied under a once famous teacher, Jadassohn, and participated in the wonderful musical life of the Austrian capital as it was fifty years ago. Johannes Brahms was the central figure of that life, but there were many lesser celebrities to provide inspiration for beginners.

At that time it was expected that the young Canadian would become an eminent piano virtuoso. Owing to over-work his debut at Vienna was a failure and the effect on his nerves was such that he could never thereafter stand the strain of public appearances. Compelled to abandon his ambitions he returned to Canada and became a teacher. Only on very rare occasions and then before a very limited audience would he take the second piano to assist a pupil in the performance of a concerto. But in the late 'eighties and for a quarter of a century thereafter pupils flocked to him, and throughout subsequent decades remained his loving friends.

While he never attempted composition on a large

scale, his short poetic works for the piano, published in Germany by the famous firm of Breitkopf and Härtel, enjoyed a wide circulation in Europe and America prior to the great war. He probably enjoyed more international friendships than any Canadian of his generation. Paderewski never came to Toronto without foregathering with him. Several other celebrated men were his very close friends, notably Arthur Friedheim, almost the last of the Liszt pupils at Weimar, Cyril Scott, and the late Michael Hambourg. When Mark Hambourg first came to Canada as a boy-virtuoso, Mr. Forsyth was something like a father to him.

At one time Mr. Forsyth was musical critic of Goldwin Smith's celebrated periodical, *The Week*, and it is interesting to note that he was one of the original shareholders of SATURDAY NIGHT.

HINDENBURG DISASTER

THERE are occasions on which we are not at all indisposed to pay a high compliment to the German character, and we are certainly doing so when we say that the Hindenburg and similar airships would probably be reasonably safe if they transported none but German passengers but seem to us to be far from safe with an ordinary mixed passenger list. The reason is simply that Germans are amenable as other races are not to the strict disciplinary controls which are imposed to prevent indiscriminate smoking. The feelings of Americans and Canadians, and in only a slightly lesser degree of Englishmen, about such controls is that they are something to be obeyed in moderation. The German is willing to obey them absolutely. A German would not hesitate to give up his last match and most useless cigar-lighter on entering the Hindenburg. The American or Canadian would physically reserve a match or two and mentally reserve the right to light one when he personally considers it safe; and at thirty feet from the landing-mast he would be quite apt to consider it safe. Whether or not a disobedient passenger did actually blow up the Hindenburg in that position we have not the least idea; but a disobedient passenger of non-Teutonic instincts would certainly have blown it up in the long run unless its operators had been able to shift from hydrogen to non-inflammable gas. Whether the long-continued operation of the Hindenburg with hydrogen was due to German desire for national glory or to the more practical desire to establish a moral claim to some of America's monopolized helium is open to discussion. Obviously the helium claim could only be established by operating the airships as a passenger service open to the general public, in spite of the terrific risks which such operation involved; whereas a reasonable amount of glory could have been obtained by merely using them in military service. We shall no doubt see shortly how vigorously the helium claim will be pressed.

MORE JAM

BY R. J. DEACHMAN, M.P.

ONCE upon a time—it may have been long ago, for boys were still boys—a young lad sat at a window catching flies and pulling the legs off them. His mother asked him to stop, and, childlike, he said, "Why?" "Because God made them," said the dutiful mother. Really, this must have happened quite recently, for the boy was exceptionally modern: "Pilling for a God, wasn't it, mother?" was the prompt reply.

Now this Daboll, Daboll and Jeffrey jam case brings this old story to mind. Governments today are confronted by the most stupendous tasks they ever faced. Unemployment, railways, relationships between capital and labor—these are real problems; yet the government, on top of these, proposes to stick its fingers in the nation's jam pail and remove 17 strawberries out of each 100 it finds therein.

MY MORALS may be all wrong: digging strawberries out of the nation's jam pail may be the first duty of the nation's government, but my mathematics is right! If the government compels the jam manufacturer to charge me 23¢ for 19¢ worth of jam it has taken approximately 17 1/3 per cent. of my berries, and that represents 17 1/3 out of every 100 in the jam pail. Pilling for a government, isn't it?

If the government got the berries, it might be all right—but it doesn't. I lose them; the government, strange to say, never puts its hand on them. It diverts them and turns them back to the jam men—not the Daboll, Daboll and Jeffrey jam men, but the other jam men.

SUCH is the way of governments, and the more we do these things, the more numerous will be the pilgrimage of the seekers of privilege to the seat of government, the greater the atrophy of effort and initiative, the higher the burden of relief, and the greater will be the numerical strength of the army of the unemployed.



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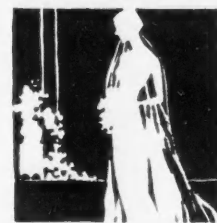
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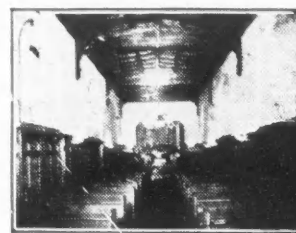
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NEED POLICY NOT LEADER

BY RIDEAU BANKS

THAT grand old Canadian institution known or remembered as the Conservative Party, in the display of agitation which it is giving at the present time over one detail of organization, cannot but help reminding one of a bewildered business man who, instead of turning in a fire alarm at the first cloud of smoke, rushes in to rescue a fire-proof safe from the flames.

That is to say, all the talk which one hears these days in Federal Conservative circles is of party leadership. None is about party policies. But, as we pointed out in our last week's letter, the leadership situation in the party is bound to take care of itself. If there should not be Bennett, there is M. A. MacPherson of the Maritimes and the Prairies; or if MacPherson is not available, there is Gordon Harrington of Nova Scotia. We are glad to

be able to state, furthermore, that since last we wrote word has been received which greatly strengthens the prospect which we mentioned of Mr. Bennett continuing in office.

At any rate, leadership, about which zealous Tories wherever they remain are losing so much sleep, should not be a matter for serious Conservative concern. At least three men, all qualified, are in prospect. Only one is needed.

The question of party policy, however, is another and a different matter. That is something to which the survivors of Conservatism in the country—and while weak in the House of Commons their numbers constitute a mighty host through the Dominion as a whole—should be devoting all their public thought and effort. Yet it is something about which not one word has been spoken officially and very

little unofficially on Parliament Hill since the 1935 election.

The intention of the writer, without attempting to be dogmatic, is to become, on the contrary, wholly objective and to analyze the situation facing the Conservative Party as political observers on Parliament Hill appraise it. The starting point of our thesis will be the belief held in federal circles of soundest judgment that unless the Grand Old Party does a little frank and patient soul-searching between now and the next election, its hopes of regaining the confidence of a majority of the Canadian electorate will be hopes only, with no more solid basis than the optimism out of which they were created, doomed, inevitably, to disappointment.

And as the present situation of the party is compounded out of its immediate past, our thesis will be divided into two letters. This one will concern itself with the Parliament Hill view of the eclipse which, overtaking Federal Conservatism in 1935, appears largely to overhang it still. Next week's will discuss Conservative policy as competent federal observers believe that it will have to be moulded to command the serious attention of the electors in the situation which the nation confronts.

IN THE first place—and this point is fundamental to both this article and the one to follow—the view of seasoned observers on Parliament Hill is that what happened back in 1935 was not so much that the Canadian electorate lost confidence in the Conservative Party, as that the Conservative Party lost confidence in the Canadian electorate. It mistrusted its soundness; it formulated its election policies accordingly; and it paid the penalty in defeat.

To say this is not to imply that, had Conservative policies in 1935 been other than what they were, the party could have won. The question as to whether or not the Conservatives, by any conceivable course of action, could have won that contest belongs to that realm of idle speculations which can never be confirmed. The consensus of federal opinion is that it could not have been won by the government of the day by any feasible strategic course, that the prevailing economic conditions were such as to doom any administration beyond possibility of hope. It is also believed by Federal observers, however, that the extent of the defeat was unnecessary, that it could have been greatly minimized had another course of action been followed.

Consider the circumstances under which the election was called. President Roosevelt and his New Deal were still the topics on everyone's lips. Clap-trap politicians and demagogic editorial writers were still shedding maudlin tears over the Forgotten Man, a mythical individual who rapidly developed characteristics so versatile that almost anyone except John D. Rockefeller or Henry Ford could feel that he was the incarnation of him, and enjoy an orgy of self-pity in consequence. It was an era of unparalleled political sentimentalism which then Prime Minister R. B. Bennett tried in vain to arrest when he returned from a trip to Europe by declaring that Canada was an exporting country shipping to the markets of the world, and that her economic salvation lay not in New Deal Utopias of higher wages and shorter working hours, but in harder work and cheaper costs of production. In order to beat the world in competition.

IT WAS advice which made Mr. Bennett just a shade less popular with the New Dealers than Mr. Hepburn is at the moment in the C.I.O. movement. But it was right. And it is essentially the advice to which the Dominion is adhering today. At that time, however, there was reason to think that the New Deal psychology had attacked the Canadian electorate. In Alberta Mr. William Abernethy was returned to power on a platform of the economic fallacy of which was apparent to everyone who grasped the simple fundamental that by no process of magic could a printing press be made to furnish food, fuel, or clothing.

Under these conditions the time came when Mr. Bennett had to go to the country. In the interval, one Harry



G. A. P. ARNOLD as Don Gonzalo in Brantford Drama League entry at Ottawa, "A Sunny Morning".
—Photo by Kersh, Ottawa.

Stevens had fanned the flames of economic radicalism by discovering forgotten men, women, and children in every family among the consuming population of the Dominion, and re-incarnated Nervos in every corporation executive. Mr. Bennett's closest political associates remonstrated with him. They told him brutally that he had the same chance of being re-elected that Herr Hitler had of becoming the national hero of Palestine. They told him his record was good, that it deserved endorsement, and that it was a pity that electorates in these days were not voting on the basis of past performances, but of future promises. The people, it was explained to him, he had only been through a dozen or so elections himself—were a strange race who really liked to be fooled.

UNDOUBTEDLY a good deal of the advice was honestly given. It came from those who had seen New Deal politics scoring brilliant successes. And the basic representation of the hopelessness of the government's prospects of re-election, unless it devised some arresting strategy, was unquestionably sound. At the same time, from the moment Mr. Bennett accepted the representations which resulted in the drafting of his so-called Reform Policy, the whole Conservative effort became predicated upon the assumption that the Canadian electorate had been so swept by the American New Deal phobia, that it could be won on the basis of promises alone.

In other words, the party's platform, for the first time in any great national contest, did not presuppose the fundamental soundness of the Canadian electorate. Furthermore, it must be recognized in retrospect that it was clumsily drafted. Men were to be re-elected at sixty years of age, forgetful, apparently, of the fact that men over sixty possessed a vote despite their age, on the score of which they are inclined to be sensitive. Farmers' Creditors' Arrangement legislation was passed which overlooked the fact that to every debt there are two parties, the creditor and the debtor, and that creditors and their sympathizers have votes, whereas the debtor who benefits is all too liable to forget his obligation. Such blunders there were, almost too numerous to mention. But the fundamental mistake in the program was its insincerity. It had only one purpose, namely, to win the election. It was not expected for a moment that it would achieve any other end.

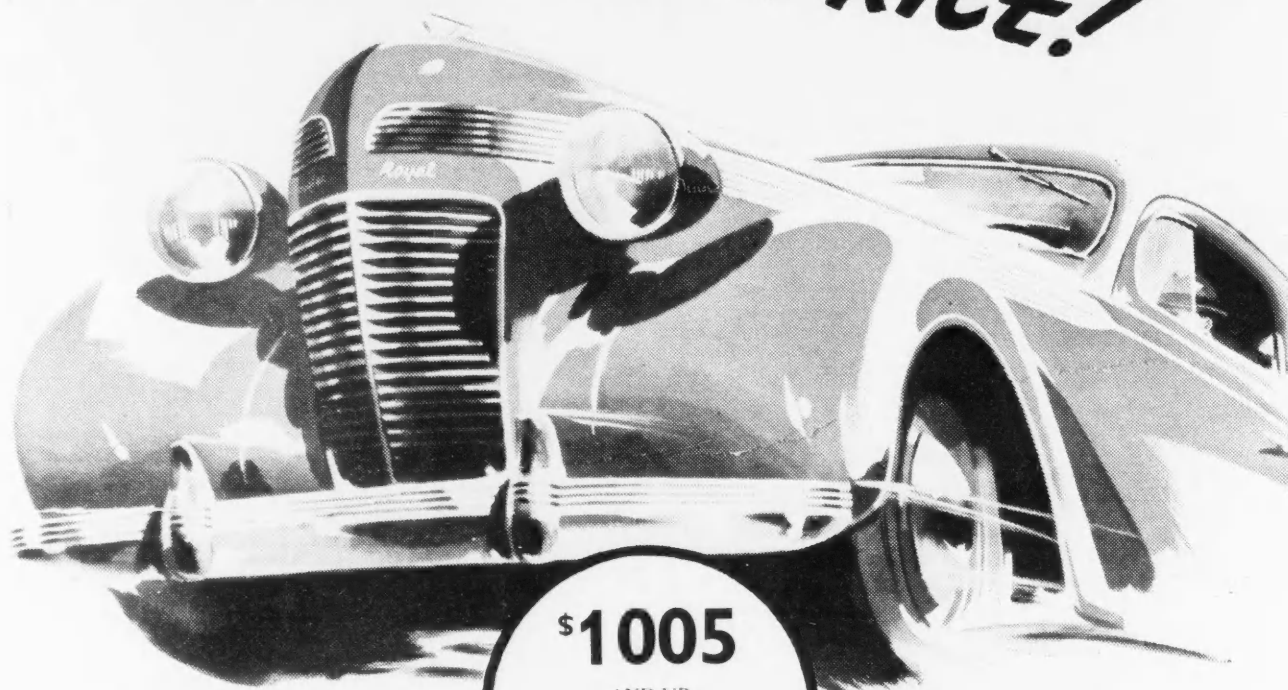
LET us look for a moment at the other side of the picture and recall the course which the Liberal party took when the Conservative party strategists announced their pseudocrusade. What did Mr. King do? The Conservative party hack who has been well drilled by his superiors will reply slyly that Mr. King did nothing. No answer could be wider of the mark. It is true that Mr. King did only one thing, but that one thing was fundamental and no party which neglects it is entitled to expect success. Mr. King TRUSTED THE COMMON-SENSE OF THE CANADIAN ELECTORATE. He insured their intelligence by no promises that could not be kept, by no program that was but thinly-diluted eye-wash.

THE usual comment on the 1935 election is that it stands as the worst defeat ever suffered by the leader of a Canadian political party. Actually, it may be doubted if any Canadian party leader ever received the tribute that that vote constituted to Mr. Bennett. From coast to coast Conservatives lacked confidence wholly in their party's program. Yet thousands upon thousands of them voted, regardless of that fact, for the party because of their faith in its leader.

Parliament Hill believes that Conservatism made its cardinal error when it forsook the somewhat bleak economic realism of Mr. Bennett, and went in for the Pseudo-New Deal imported from Washington. Yet there is nothing to indicate that the federal members of the party have learned that lesson. They still talk in terms of opportunism; they still think of "the people" as though they were some strange sect that have to be cajoled and bought with gifts like the Indians of old; they still fear any advocacy of the truths of economics; they are just "lucky"; they don't know exactly what happened in 1935, but they have an impression that it all occurred simply because of Stevens or else because they didn't promise enough.

What the party needs above everything else, as federal observers view it, is a return to solid, courageous statesmanship. Mr. Bennett in the last election, when the situation seemed hopeless, allowed other counsels than his own to prevail, on the off chance that the party fortunes might be retrieved. The effort was spectacularly made and failed. The circumstances which justified it have passed. The party must now return to a long-range point of view. And its first concern must be to put itself right with the thinking elector.

The whole indication of the past session of Parliament was that Mr. Bennett realized this. How is it to be done? Next week's letter will outline some of the more prominent views which Parliament Hill holds on the question.

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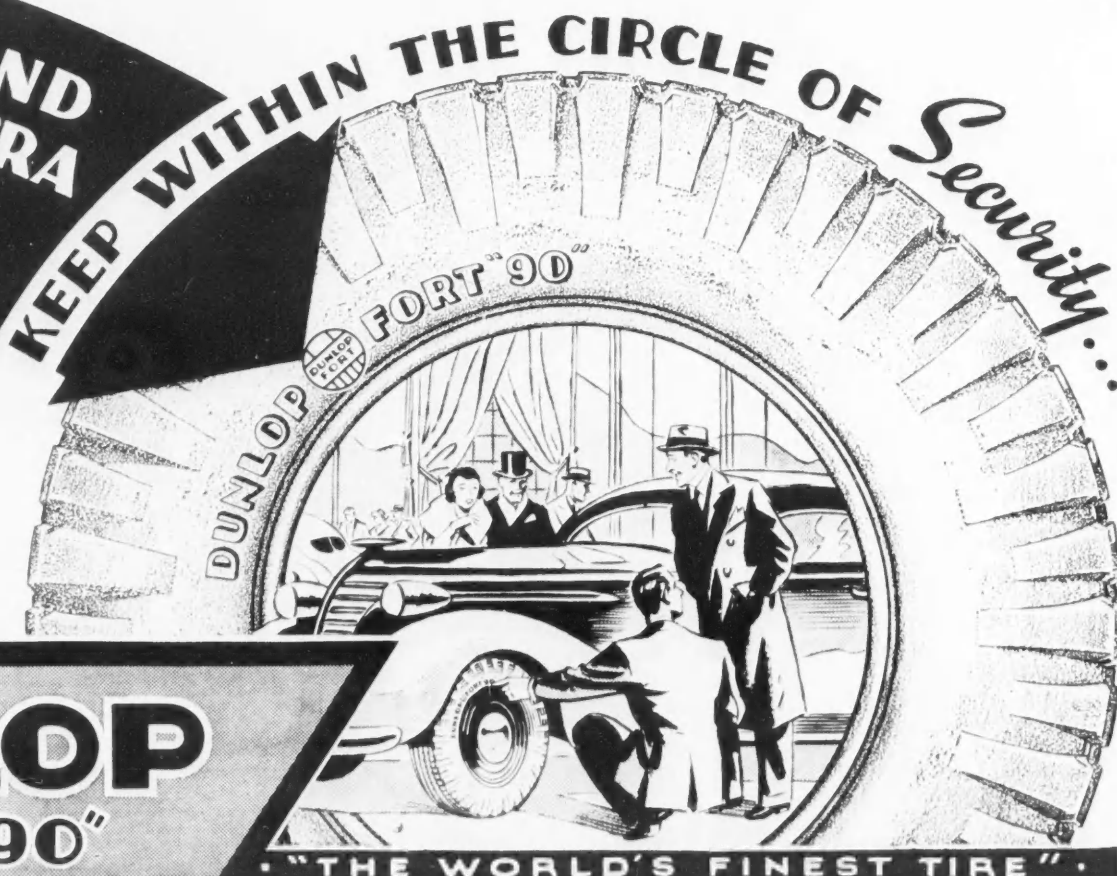
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—History of Canada, May 3-10

NO ANTI-C.I.O. UNION

ALLEGED overtures toward a coalition government of Liberals and Conservatives in Ontario, based upon the common antipathy of sections of both parties to the C.I.O., were the subject of discussion in all provincial political circles throughout the week. The generally suspected attempts to form the coalition are reported to have fallen through because of the opposition of senior Conservative circles to the proposal. Following failure of practical acceptance for the idea, both Premier Hepburn and the provincial Conservative leader, Earl Rowe, denied that any coalition was contemplated, and Mr. Rowe was forced to a statement of policy on organization by labor in the Province. He said: "I am in favor of collective bargaining, and being so, I cannot oppose the proposition that labor shall have the right to select its own means of approach to and communication with employers." In a subsequent interview, Mr. Rowe was quoted by the *Toronto Globe and Mail* as saying that his announced policy applied to "The C.I.O. or any other organization that is 100 per cent. for the maintenance of law and order." He subsequently claimed misquotation and issued a formal statement which gave as his exact words in the interview: "As far as the C.I.O. or any other organization is concerned, I am 100 per cent. for the maintenance of law and order in this Province."

Meanwhile, Colonel George A. Drew resigned as Organizer for the Ontario Conservative Association, issuing a formal statement in which he declared his disagreement with Mr. Rowe's labor policy, his agreement with Premier Hepburn's attitude toward the C.I.O., and his disagreement with practically all of Premier Hepburn's other policies. Mr. Rowe then announced the appointment of Cecil G. Frost, vice-president of the Association, and former mayor of Lindsay, to succeed Colonel Drew as Organizer.

DOMINION

Agriculture: Conference of 86 delegates representing Dominion, the Prairie Provinces, the railways and the Hudson's Bay Company opened in Regina, under chairmanship of Hon. J. G. Gardiner, federal Minister of Agriculture, to consider methods of meeting drought situation; conference appointed an executive committee including Prof. J. H. Ellis, University of Manitoba, Dr. F. H. Auld, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan, and O. S. Longman, Field Crops Commissioner for Alberta. At Calgary, the Turgeon Royal Commission on grain marketing took evidence of John I. McFarland, formerly in charge of federal government wheat market stabilization operations; Mr. McFarland told Commission that stabilization operations in 1933 prevented a panic and saved a number of Canadian grain companies from bankruptcy; political intrusion handicapped the work of the Wheat Board in 1934-5, he said; it was his opinion that the grain futures market is economically unsound in a world dominated by government regulation.

Aviation: Department of Transport's Airways Division took delivery of Canada's fastest airplane, a six-passenger monoplane capable of 245 m.p.h., which will be used on trans-Canada air service.

Censorship: Hon. J. L. Hsley, Minister of Revenue, issued statement that an application had been received by his Department to prohibit the importation of "Coronation Commentary" by Geoffrey Dennis, that the book has been examined by himself and his officials, and that its importation cannot be prohibited under Section 13 of the customs tariff.

Finance: In his capacity of Acting Minister of Finance, Mr. Hsley announced new loan designed to secure conversion of \$236,299,800 Victory loan 5½ per cent. bonds maturing Dec. 1, next day he announced the response so satisfactory

that subscription lists were closed.

Immigration: Only 12,023 immigrants entered Canada last year, the fewest since Confederation, it was announced at Ottawa; 2,264 were from the United Kingdom, and 5,113 were from the United States. In addition to persons classed as immigrants there were 5,064 Canadians who returned to Canada from the United States.

Indian Affairs: After fifty years' discussion of the idea around council fires, Indians of the Prairie Provinces laid definite plans for an Assembly of Indian Parliament including representatives of all the Prairie tribes; it will meet in August.

Marine: Majority report of the Board of Engineers appointed in 1934 to study low water conditions in Montreal Harbor recommended to Department of Transport a dredging program to provide 35-foot ship channel between Montreal and Quebec at cost of \$14,856,000; all members of the Board recommended immediate dredging of new channels at Three Rivers and Sorel.

Mounted Police: Ottawa, Regina and Fredericton have been selected as the locations of three training schools for reserve of 200 men for R.C.M.P., authorized at recent session of Parliament. The R.C.M.P. purchased four airplanes of 200 m.p.h. cruising speed for use against Atlantic coast rum runners and smugglers.

Trade: Hon. W. D. Euler, Minister of Trade and Commerce, announced Canada has regained fifth place among the nations in world trade. He also announced signing of trade agreement with Haiti for most-favored-nation treatment.

Veterans: A program of probationary training designed to "re-condition unemployed war veterans" in the industrial work to which they were formerly accustomed but in which they have become "rusty," was announced by the Government; the program will be undertaken under the supervision of War Veterans Assistance Commission in cooperation with Employment Service of Canada; it provides for Government paying portion of salary or wage of the man relearning his job during a maximum of three months.

Yukon: Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Mines and Resources, received protests against annexation of Yukon by British Columbia from both the Yukon Liberal Association and the Yukon Conservative Association; former expressed the "widespread dissatisfaction aroused in the Territory by the proposal" and the latter merely expressed "indignant alarm."

ALBERTA

Bush Fires: Village of Norbuck, 60 miles southwest of Edmonton, practically wiped out by bush fire; seven other fires, most of them northwest of Edmonton, damaged valuable timber.

Labor: Cabinet appointed Commission to establish forty-hour week in Turner Valley oil field; Commission consists of Clayton Adams, head of Industrial Relations Board, N. B. James, Social Credit M.L.A. for Acadia, and A. J. Cobb representing the workmen.

Relief: The mayors of Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat and Drumheller presented brief to Alberta Legislature Relief Committee asking that the entire administration of relief be centralized in the hands of the Dominion Government.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Public Works: Tenders for construction of addition to Provincial Mental Hospital, New Westminster, a frame Government office building at New Denver, and for considerable road work, were called by the provincial Department of Public Works.

Unemployment: Fifty provincial relief camp workers sentenced to one month in jail on charges of begging and obstructing police were ordered released from custody by the federal Department of Justice, Premier Pattullo announced; the remission of sentences followed the Premier's request to Ottawa for the men's release after the lawyers for their defence charged that a provincial relief official sat in court and had not made representations before sentences were passed, although the provincial Government had changed its policy to care for the men.

MANITOBA

King's Printer: Retirement announced of Philip Purcell, King's Printer for Manitoba during past twenty years; Premier John Bracken stated that Mr. Purcell will be succeeded by J. L. Cowie, former publisher of *Carberry News*.

NOVA SCOTIA

Vice-Royal: Robert Irwin was sworn in by Chief Justice Sir Joseph Chisholm to succeed W. H. Covert as Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia.

ONTARIO

Finance: Premier Hepburn, in his capacity as Provincial Treasurer, announced surplus for fiscal year ended March 31 of \$9,313,938.54, or approximately \$2,000,000 more than he estimated in budget speech; he also announced reduction of \$33,098,165.39 in gross debt of Province during the year.

Municipal Board: The Premier announced appointment of W. P. Near, former city engineer of London and of St. Catharines, as a Commissioner on the Ontario Municipal Board to succeed late W. M. Brodie.

QUEBEC

Appointment: Professor Jean Bruchesi of University of Montreal appointed Assistant Provincial Secretary of Quebec; he resigned from the University's Faculty of Letters but retained his professorship in the School of Social, Economic and Political Science.

(Continued on Page 6)

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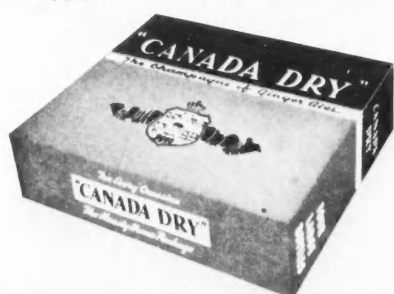
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THIS WAS HIS THIRD CORONATION. Only surviving son of Queen Victoria, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, former Governor-General of Canada, had for the third time on May 12 an important part in a Coronation ceremony at Westminster. Nearing his 87th birthday, he assisted at the Coronations of his brother, Edward VII, and his nephew, George V. The above photograph is reproduced through one of those courteous gestures which made His Royal Highness such a popular occupant of Rideau Hall before the War. "Jay" wished to make a camera study of him while in England last year but the Duke's health would not allow him to pose. Shortly afterward however the Duke gave this photograph to Sir Campbell Stuart to be forwarded to "Jay" for publication in *Saturday Night*.

NO ANTI-C.I.O. UNION

(Continued from Page 5)
Hydro: Premier Duplessis introduced a bill to permit Province to establish a hydro-electric system similar to that of Ontario. He also introduced a bill to create a Provincial Electricity Commission to supervise distribution of power by private companies, revise contracts, and fix rates; salaries of the five members to be paid by the power companies.

Padlock Law: The possibility of a hall being used for Communist purposes is not sufficient reason for refusal of a license, Mr. Justice Philippe Demers ruled in Superior Court in the first test of the "padlock law" principle. The ruling was in favor of John Savich who had been refused a dance hall license by Police Director Fernand Dufresne of Montreal. Montreal Presbytery of the United Church of Canada passed resolution condemning the "padlock law" as "detrimental to the liberty of thought and speech of minorities" and "provocative of racial and religious strife."

Railways: Railway committee of Legislative Council adopted two railway bills, one authorizing the Quebec Northwestern Company to build a railway from Mont Laurier and Maniwaki to Amos via Val d'Or, and the other giving permission to the Temiscamingue & Abitibi Railway to build a branch line from Angliers to Royn and then to parallel the C.N.R. branch line now under construction between Royn and Sembré.

SASKATCHEWAN

Bush Fires: Forestry officials reported fifteen fires threatening much first-class spruce in Northern Saskatchewan.

Highways: Hon. C. M. Dunn, Minister of Highways, called for tenders for 5,000 highway sign posts.

Mines: Pouring of first 30-ounce

gold brick ever produced in Saskatchewan was completed at a mine at Beaver Lake.

UTTERANCES

Albert Pariseau, St. Boniface, Man., soliloquizes on the possibilities of the Prairie Provinces succeeding as a separate nation: "I wonder if we could make a go of it as a separate Dominion. It would be a hard struggle for a long time, but the chief and indeed very important advantage to be gained in this, we would no longer have to contend with one or maybe two backward, biased, bigoted provinces putting their veto on progressive movements."

"Motivated by religious and racial prejudice and the long drawn out wail of 'protect the minority,' the two large eastern provinces are a hindrance to a young nation. In spite of their wealth I would like to know exactly what the respective dependence of the east on the west and west on east is? I imagine it is largely in favor of the eastern provinces. They are probably close to self-sufficiency in so far as western Canada is concerned. In that case they can hardly be blamed for complaining when they are compelled to share in the tax burden equally with us."

W. Laffan, of London, England, making a speech in Toronto, in which he stated his belief that "the most appalling sort of snobbery" exists in Canada and that he had experienced some of it when he had attended lectures at McGill University. "And more boring, dull and rotten lectures I never heard in my life." (To which an anonymous veteran of the McGill staff replied that the criticism was being taken as a "Laffan" matter since Mr. Laffan's scholarship was such that he "blunked out" during his first year.



ONTARIO STREAMS are deservedly popular with fishermen from all lands. Here are two sportsmen proving the merits.

—Photo courtesy Ontario Tourist and Publicity Bureau.



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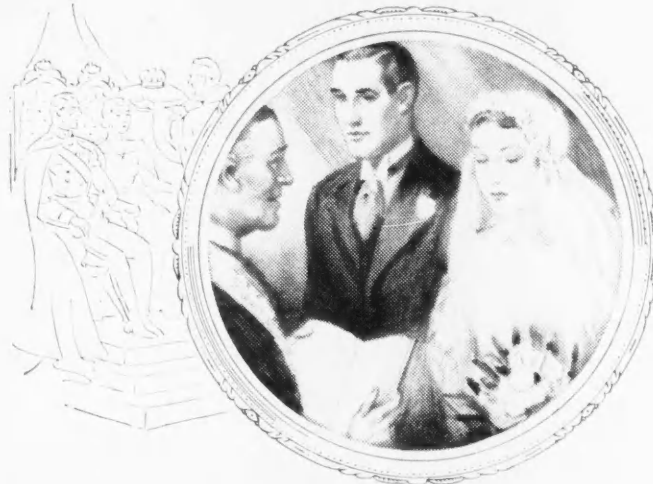
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OBITUARY

Anderson, William, Kingston, Ont., president Anderson Bros. Ltd., wholesale grocers. Ashford, Frederick, Winnipeg, head of pioneer bakery business (74). Badgerow, Sir George W., London, England, internationally noted ear, nose and throat specialist, vice-president British Medical Association, native of Toronto (65). Blackburn, Alexander M., Winnipeg, member Winnipeg Grain Exchange, winner of Prince of Wales Cup at Bisley in 1909 (66). Brandon, William H., Guelph, Ont., veteran prospector who discovered Kootenay lake district mining field. Brodie, William Marr, Toronto, vice-chairman Ontario Municipal Board, former mayor of Sudbury (57). Bryson, Hon. George, Port Colborne, Que., dean of Quebec Legislative Council (84). Burns, James E., Smith's Falls, Ont., chairman of Smith's Falls Chamber of Commerce for 17 years. Butler, William Henry, (K.C.), Montreal, member of staff of city of Montreal's legal department for 30 years, specialist in public utilities law (61). Cowper, A. Kennedy, Welland, Ont., municipal solicitor of Welland (48). Dessureault, Rose, (Rev. Sister Marie Julius), LaSalle, Que., director of St. Jerome schools (52). Forsyth, Wesley O., Toronto, pianist and composer (76). Freeland, George P., Toronto, president George P. Freeland & Co., photographers. Glazebrook, Hugh de T., Alabado, Italy, celebrated British portrait painter, former resident of Canada (82). Graham, Mrs. Minnie Ross, Toronto, Dame of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, daughter of Hudson's Bay Co. factor, one of first white women born in Northwest Territories (76). Golds-

bro, William Bertrand, Toronto, advertising manager Toronto Evening Telegram, director Canadian Daily Newspapers Association (53). Huggins, Captain W. C., Winnipeg, veteran Indian trader and early stern-wheel steamboat navigator of Red River (75). Hume, C. B., Revelstoke, B.C., pioneer merchant and former member of Revelstoke city council (73). Keith, George A., Toronto, senior partner, George Keith & Sons, seed merchants (66). Lamothe, J. Cleophas (K.C.), Montreal, corporation lawyer, contributor to legal literature (65). MacDonell, Rev. Sister Janet, Cornwall, Ont., former superior of Hotel Dieu Hospital at Kingston, Ont. (88). Mackenzie, Lady Mabel, Kincardine, Ont., and Florence, Italy, wife of Sir Alexander Mackenzie, daughter of late Hon. S. H. Blake. Mitchell, William, Toronto, for 51 years a railway mail clerk, reputed to be oldest mail clerk in British Empire (86). Saunders, Arthur James, Toronto, retired publisher (64). Shanley, Cote N., Kingston, Ont., district manager Imperial Life Insurance Co., Shaughnessy. Lady, Montreal, widow of Rt. Hon. Lord Thomas George Shaughnessy, one of founders of C.P.R. (84). Spence, Frank A., Toronto, assistant principal of Eastern High School of Commerce. Williams, Walter Herbert, Toronto, French and German master for past 19 years at University of Toronto Schools (56). Wilson, Gordon C. (M.P.), Dundas, Ont., elected Conservative member of House of Commons for Wentworth at elections of 1911, 1917, 1921, 1925, 1926 and 1930, previously was three years in Ontario Legislature (65). Wood, Thomas, Toronto, secretary Wood, Fleming & Co., financial agents.

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LET'S ALL LEARN FRENCH

BY C. MCFARLANE LAMONT

I WAS born in the British Isles over fifty years ago. I am learning to speak French. I like it. There are many reasons why I should like it and not a single one why I should not. In fact, there are many reasons, selfish and otherwise, why every English-speaking Canadian should learn to speak French and not a single good reason why he should not. There is every reason why our schools should give every Canadian the opportunity of learning to read, write and speak French.

Now I suppose there are still some English-speaking people who will regard these statements as a sort of treason. Mind you, I don't say there are such people, for it is a long time since I met one of them. But I have heard of them, and I am told there are still some people in English-speaking Canada whose political point of view is touched with race and language bias; that there are some who still say of our French compatriots, "Give them an inch and they will take a mile." Well, I believe that it true. They would take a mile. But it would be their own mile they would take. It is a mile they should have had long ago; but I think I know my French-Canadian friends well enough to say with confidence that they would give back to Canada and their English-speaking friends a mile and a half.

BUT suppose we forget that there is, or ever was, a race-language controversy in Canada and consider some of the advantages of what I am proposing.

In the first place, a second language is a great cultural asset to anyone, whether he intends to make practical business use of it or not. Surely no one will dispute that statement. Certainly no real educationist would dispute it.

Language is at once the life and the history of a people. It is alive with their thoughts, their character, their culture, their peculiar emotional qualities, its tones, its idioms, its range of expressions, its shades of meaning reflect the growth, history and achievements of its peculiar people. Their struggles, their race experiences, their faults, virtues and aspirations are embalmed in the words they use to express themselves.

He who learns a language other than his own enters into a new world, acquires a new culture. The benefit he receives is limited only by his intelligence and his sympathies.

NOW in Canada, it is a necessity to the French-Canadian who would live beyond the range of his village to know English as his second language. Without this knowledge, he is cut off from direct intercourse with three-quarters of his compatriots, his neighbors of the United States of America and the whole English-speaking world. English is therefore the only logical second language for the French-Canadian. For reasons which are different in part, French is the only logical second language for English-speaking Canadians. These reasons are many and potent. Let us consider some of them.

In the Province of Quebec, there exists a very fine culture that ought to be the heritage of every Canadian. This culture is rich with the varied folklore and customs of the provinces of old France. These have been blended, transformed and enriched by a people united by their common struggle in a new land, into a growth which belongs solely to the French-Canadian. For the English-speaking Canadians, a knowledge of the French language is the key to this culture. It is theirs, too, if they wish it.

The French language is beautiful. It is capable of great delicacy and exactness of expression. It has a piquancy, lightness of touch and even a sort of whimsicality which is delightful. It is therefore a language for the diplomat, the scholar and the wit. It is the product of one of the most vigorous and intellectual civilizations of the world.

A KNOWLEDGE of a second language gives one a better grasp of one's own. It is no accident that some of the finest speakers in our Canadian Parliament have been French-Canadians who have mastered English and speak it with an exactness of expression and perfection of enunciation rarely found even in the most scholarly English circles. Some of the students in the French conversation class, which I have the good fortune to attend, have remarked that they find their English enunciation much improved and their minds stimulated throughout the whole range of their thoughts.

THOSE who are of an entirely practical turn of mind and who do business with French-Canadians will find that even a slight knowledge of French will smooth the path of their business relationships. You see, minorities are always sensitive about the things that are close to their own lives and which they regard as their treasures. French-Canadians are no exception to this rule. They naturally judge your attitude towards their valued rights and privileges. There is, therefore, no better way of telling a French-Canadian that you like him than by speaking to him in his native tongue. And of course no one should be entrusted with the task of doing business in French Canada who does not like French-Canadians. They will not laugh at your mistakes when you speak French. They will encourage and help you; and then probably say you the compliment of speaking to you in English as good as, or better, than your own.

BUT the business reason for learning French is not important and perhaps one should even apologize for mentioning it. The most important reason of all is that when conversational French is taught seri-

ously in English schools and a majority of English-speaking Canadians can carry on an ordinary conversation in French, a great step towards true Canadian unity will have been taken. There is no fundamental difference between Quebec and the rest of Canada, except a difficulty of understanding. Our interests are common in every important phase of our national life. Indifference towards the French language is our most fruitful source of misunderstanding. It gives "diehards" and "antis," who otherwise would be ignored, an opportunity to gain the publicity and public notice which they desire, and to stir up constant irritation and antagonism.

Furthermore, the spread of the French language in English-speaking Canada will do more than anything else to spread and intensify the teaching of English in Quebec. Every well-educated Quebec Frenchman whom I know—and I have formed many valued friendships among them—wishes to have English taught and known throughout his Province. He, too, knows from experience the

cultural value of a second language and is aware that the economic advancement of his people is bound up with a knowledge of the English language.

And if there is anyone who is afraid that a general knowledge of French will in any degree supersede or minimize the power of the English language in Canada, let him reflect that there are nearly a hundred and forty million people in North America who own English as their mother tongue. Let him remember also that English is the language of commerce throughout the world and is constantly becoming more so.

Of course, one of the difficulties of acquiring a knowledge of French in Ontario is the difficulty of finding anyone to converse with in that language. For a language must be used to be mastered. This difficulty would rapidly disappear if conversational French were taught as a major subject in our schools.

In the meantime, any group desiring to learn French, will have little difficulty in finding a competent teacher. I am quite sure, too, that our French compatriots among us would help with pleasure and even enthusiasm.

So let's all learn to speak French!



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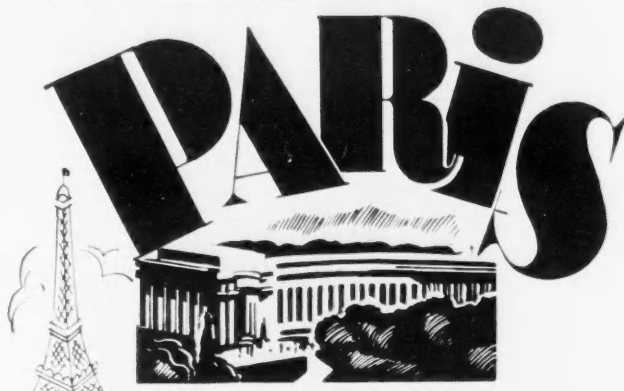
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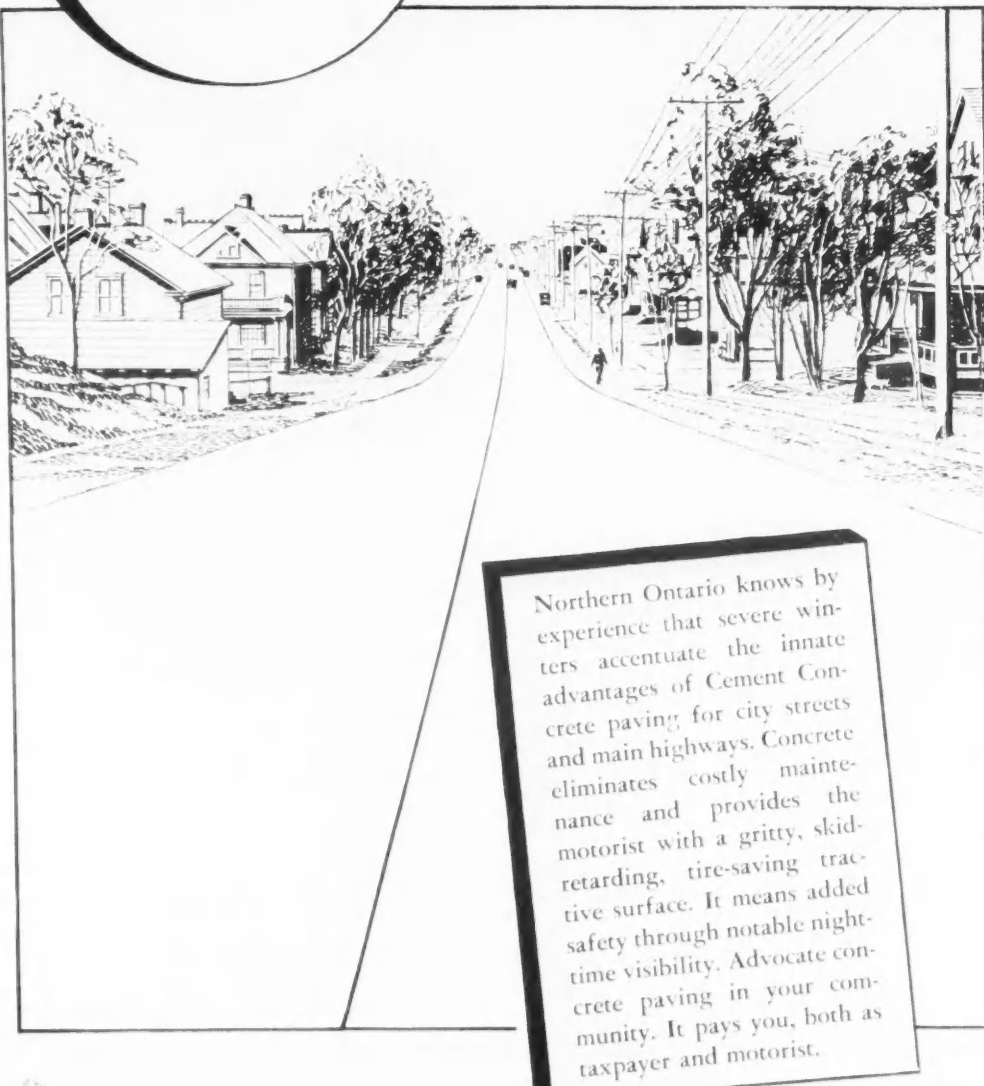
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LEAGUE FOR DEMOCRACY

BY THE HON. ERNEST LAPOINTE

Widespread interest has been attracted by the proposal of the Dominion Minister of Justice for the formation of a League for educational work looking to the preservation of the democratic state in Canada. We print herewith that portion of Mr. Lapointe's speech which deals with this proposal.

THE hon. member (Mr. Woodsworth) spoke of Communism and the way to fight it. He asked what our stand against Communism would be. I am pleased that the debate gives me an opportunity to express my views as to the doctrine of revolutionary Communism. I have never concealed my views on the subject. I am opposed to everything that they teach and preach. I am against their doctrine on moral, religious and sociological grounds. With the exception of a few individuals, I think our whole population is opposed to the spreading of this doctrine. I believe the best way to fight Communism is to eliminate the causes of discontent which exist among many classes of our population. We should try to give justice to everyone, to the poor the same as to the rich, to the humble the same as to the powerful. We should endeavor to eliminate the grievances and abuses which now exist in our system. But while that system may need reforming, we still want to keep it.

THE second method we should adopt is that of education. If Communism is bad, it should be fought with something that is better. If it is wrong, we must provide something that is right. I agree that hatred will not eliminate Communism. I wonder if many hon. members of this House read the recent encyclical of Pope Pius XI on Communism? He indicated that justice and charity were the two best agencies with which to combat Communism. I believe that is so. All Canadian citizens should unite to preach the true doctrine. I have been thinking about this matter for some time and if I find support for the idea I should like to organize a league of Canadian citizens for the purpose of spreading education throughout the length and breadth of Canada. All democratic people, the laborer and the employer, the church man and the public man, should join hands in helping to spread the right kind of education throughout Canada. The purposes of this organization would be, first, to preserve the democratic state in Canada; to combat communism and fascism and to counteract the activities of all subversive and revolutionary forces which seek to overthrow the democratic state by force and violence; to guard



CANADA'S RADIUM STORY to be told at the Paris Exposition. A scene in the Toronto studios of Vincent da Vita showing work in progress on a carved wooden statue of a dog sled driver. The exhibit will follow the radium from the Eldorado mine on Great Bear Lake, through the Port Hope refinery to its actual use in a hospital.

the religious heritage of Canada from the protagonists of foreign and atheistic doctrines and to assist the state in every lawful way to the end that Canada may remain a place of safety, that the welfare of her citizens, that men and their wives and children, may be guarded, and that peace, order and good government may be maintained in our Dominion. I think such a method would be more effective than the use of guns, prisons and other arbitrary methods. I am quite willing to try to get such an organization started in Canada, and I hope my hon. friend will join in fighting against that which he protests. Those who believe in order, religion and liberty make the best bulwark against Communism. They are more effective than prisons.

I SHOULD like to relate an incident which happened a few months ago. A municipal election was to be held in Sudbury. As hon. members know, there is a considerable labor element connected with the mines in that district. A gentleman from Sudbury came to my office one morning and told me that three or four Communists were in the field. He asked that these men be arrested and prevented from taking part in the election. He claimed that the entire population of Sudbury had sent him to make this request. I told him that I had no right to do it, that the best way to fight these people was to beat them at the polls. He accepted my views and persuaded his friends that that was the best method to adopt. The Communists received about 110 votes as compared with the 5,000 and 6,000 received by the other candidates. I think that was the best way to show the people of Sudbury that the teachings of these men were wrong. If they had been put in jail they would have been treated as martyrs. They would have claimed they were persecuted because of their ideas.

By the way, whoever heard of Tim

Buck before he was put in jail? Because he was put in jail people go by the thousands to attend his meetings. He is teaching the same bad doctrine, but I would prefer to attempt to destroy his arguments rather than put him in jail. I would rather adopt the Hyde Park method than force conspiracies in cellars. I would rather know what is going on than suspect that meetings were being organized in cellars and other places. Experience in religious and political matters has shown that arbitrary methods of repression have always failed. But law and order must be maintained. If those men do or say things which are prohibited by law they must be treated accordingly, and as far as I am concerned, they will be.

To summarize what I have said, I believe that our best way to fight these doctrines is, first, to try to eliminate the causes of discontent and friction; second, to organize for the dissemination of good ideas to fight bad ideas; third, to see that order and peace are maintained in Canada. But with all that, I am a strong believer in the British way of administering justice. I believe in the majesty of the law. I do not think that it is a good thing to fight illegality by other illegality. Arbitrary methods, which are not strictly according to the British practice, do not appeal to me, and I do not believe that their effect is what those who use them have in view. It is my opinion that no power, whether federal, provincial or municipal, should usurp the powers of other bodies, but that they should all confine their activities within what the law and the constitution permit. If we observe these principles I have no doubt that we shall keep Canada free from the disastrous doctrines and deeds which are the plague of other countries; and to that end it is the duty of all citizens, wherever they are and to whatever class of society they belong, to contribute their share.

FOR A CANADIAN THEATRE

BY LUCY VAN GOGH

THE firm of Samuel French (Canada) Limited, of University Avenue, Toronto, is performing a very notable service to the Canadian theatre in the publication of the "Canadian Play-Wright Series" which already includes a score of short plays by Canadian authors. The great majority of these are published as single pamphlets at the price of 25 cents, but A. F. D. Fairbairn of British Columbia makes an exception with his 60-cent volume of "Plays of the Pacific Coast" containing four short and well conceived tragic dramas arising out of the clash between modern civilization and the decaying grandeur and traditions of the Coast Indians. Mr. Fairbairn's plays would be difficult to produce without actors having a fairly intimate knowledge of the character and manners of these aboriginals, but we should greatly like to see some of them brought to the East by one of the Little Theatre groups of the Western Province.

Three of the most important plays of the series to date deal with the contemporary clash between Left and Right. Two of them are by W. Eric Harris, one being the "Twenty Five Cents" which won the Sir Harry Jackson Trophy at last year's Dominion Drama Festival, and which is probably the most competent piece of theatrical work yet written in Canada. The other, "Such Harmony," contains some crudities of characterization from which the maturer play is free. Mr. Harris, as we all know, is fairly sympathetic to the Left and at any rate strongly anti-Fascist; but Alexander Ramsay, author of "Correlation," is on the other side, and depicts his Labor leader as a conscienceless bully, who has to be killed off by an ex-officer of the C.E.F. to prevent him from "liquidating" all the respectable people in a large part of Northern Alberta. The piece is theatrically clever, but highly melodramatic.

Four plays of the present crop are "escape" dramas of the romantic type, executed with more or less poetic imagination. Much the best of these is "The Shadow of the Nile" by L. Bullock Webster, the Victoria author and

producer. The scene is laid in Egypt in 539 B.C., and the dialogue is surprisingly human and effective. "When The King Smiles" by R. Edis Fairbairn, is a drama of the Resurrection, in four scenes. "Somewhat to our surprise there is only one French-Canadian play in the whole collection, "Roe Latulippe" by Edward Wade Devlin, based upon the ballad version of the legend of that title by the late Mrs. F. J. W. Harrison. It is a heptameter verse and the Devil is one of the characters, and is exercised by the end and vanishes with a clap of thunder. George Alfred Palmer has done "Madam Verité at Bath" which is laid in the middle of the Eighteenth Century. The curtain scene goes rather beyond the ordinary limits of sentimentality.

There is a group of very competent plays aiming merely at the entertainment of the audience. Among these the best known and perhaps the most successful is "God Caesar" by Marjorie Price, the Jackson Prize Play of 1935, which is well known to Little Theatre groups all over Canada. "The Lamp Shade" by W. S. Milne is a dexterous murder episode. "Nellie McNabb" by Louis Reynolds is an amusing if slightly unsophisticated skit on the heart-throb columns of the popular newspaper. "The Goose's Salt" by Madge Macbeth is neatly finished, like all this author's work, and with good acting would make very efficient entertainment. "Sure of a Fourth" by Rhea McLean Farquharson is a good idea not quite successfully carried out, and "Jim Barber's Spite Fence" by Lillian Beynon Thomas is an amusing piece of rural Ontario character study.

An unclassifiable item is Martha Allan's "Summer Solstice," in which two young Oxford pacifists are converted back to patriotism after a long and quite clever drawing-room conversation which goes on, miraculously undisturbed, past a succession of sound effects beginning at page 21 with "Thunder and distant bombing" and working up to "Bombing and aeroplanes at 100 ft. to final curtain" on page 32. We feel that Miss Allan's line here is undoubtedly society comedy.

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GLYCO-THYMOLINE
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Start NOW to protect the delicate membranes of your nose, throat and mouth against the dangers of cold infection, with Glyco-Thymoline — the Alkaline antiseptic used and approved by physicians for more than 36 years. Glyco-Thymoline is non-irritating to inflamed mucous membrane of the mouth, nose or ear, or open wounds. Spray with Glyco-Thymoline or gargle, morning and evening — before and after exposure — it's a real safeguard against common colds, 3 sizes at your druggist's. Insist on genuine Glyco-Thymoline.

GLYCO-THYMOLINE
FOR NOSE, THROAT, MOUTH
Kress & Owen Co. of Canada, Ltd., Montreal



**Lots of Color
Lots of Dyeing**

How cheerful it is this color vogue. Get into line. Haven't you something that Parker's could dye to some fresh and lovely color? Just like having something new you know.

Ask our advice on dyeing at any time. Whether it is a dress or bedspread or your favorite curtains, we will tell you just what we think about dyeing it.

**PARKER'S
CLEANERS
DYERS**
Parker's Dye Works Limited
791 Yonge Street

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A Community for reconstruction under competent medical care

To find a place where those suffering from nervous and mild mental conditions may receive individual, constructive care, often presents a problem to both physician and patient. Homewood offers such a place. Beautiful buildings, lovely grounds, occupational therapy, thorough medical and nursing treatment, diet, electrotherapy, hydrotherapy, and other proven effective aids to restoring the patient to his normal, active life. Rates moderate.

Address: Harvey Clare, M.D. Medical Superintendent
Homewood Sanitarium, Guelph, Ont.

DEMAGOGUES AND ADVERTISING

BY NORMAN MCHARDY

Mr. McHardy, who has recently returned to Saturday Night as Advertising Manager, sees some dangerous possibilities as a result of unwise advertising policies.

OUR system of universal education has been generally considered a very necessary adjunct to the proper functioning of democracy. It has been believed that it would tend to provide an electorate that would exercise sound judgment at the polls. But it may yet be found to be an important obstacle preventing democracy from providing sound government of the people, for the people and by the people.

Statesmen in the past have advocated universal education because they have realized that one of the great problems yet to be solved in a democratic state arises out of the low intelligence quota of a large section of the enfranchised.

But psychologists know that education—even though given in as full a measure as it can be taken,—while it may teach the mentally sluggish and mentally submerged to read, and encourage them to do so, will not to any appreciable degree improve their IQ rating. They become literate but still remain morons, and their literacy makes them a more complicated problem than before.

These literate morons can be found in all walks of life. They crowd the campuses of our colleges. They cluster in the halls of our high schools. There are some in all the professions, and here and there one finds them holding important positions in business and industry, because of pull or kinship with those in financial control.

They are easily moved by catchword slogans. They avidly follow the comic strip cartoons. They talk in short monosyllabic headline language culled from the front-page screamers of the tabloids. They are the first to seize upon and use such expressions as "Oh Yeah" and "Okey Doke," because they think their use infallibly stamps them as sophisticates. Their wives, sisters and daughters get their art from the ten-cent store, their intellectual stimulus from bridge and cocktail parties, and their culture and morals from the movies.

It is the members of this branch of the public that form mobs and mass movements. Vast schools of them go darting here and there on the surface of the times. They idolize moving picture actors and leaders in sports. They set these heroes on thrones and adore them for an hour, then forget them or smash them down. They seem to have no memory and no capacity for logical processes. They are shallow and shallow in their inconsistencies. They can read; they can feel. But they do not think. This human stratum, exists in every community.

In the United States some forty or fifty years ago publications began to develop that these people could read and understand. There has recently

come to my attention a book entitled, "Timber Line", which is the chronicle of the rise of H. H. Tammen and F. G. Bonfils, who created the Denver Post as it is today. The Denver Post is a publication which proclaims itself at its own masthead as a paper with a heart and a soul. But many who are unfriendly to it say that it also has a price.

HARRY TAMMEN, one of the owners of the Post, was once a bar-keep. Bonfils once ran a lottery, or policy game, among the negroes of the city.

Together they bought the Post during the depression of the 1890's. For forty years they ran it on Barnum's theory that a sucker was born every minute. Every cheap device to attract cheap people was used. It waxed fat and prosperous, and like the harlot who insists on being called a lady, it proclaimed its honor, its devotion to the common people. On its portals is inscribed the motto, "Let Justice, When Denied Another Home, Find Refuge Here".

As gold poured into their coffers their resources permitted the employment of many famed hack writers, who key their material down to the level of the audience that is to be reached. The circulation grew rapidly because they produced a newspaper that the literate moron in American life could understand and enjoy. It became powerful and gained a certain prestige which was almost like respectability. As its circulation widened and included practically all the gullibles, it became a bragging, although it sought to imitate gentility. Politicians feared it because its sphere of influence was great.

Eventually it reigned over, and more or less ruled, a large region of America, because, like the present-day demagogue, it was able to segregate this moronic group in a voting unit, when more intelligent groups were divided.

THAT type of publication is to be found as a newspaper today in almost every city of any size in the United States. It is a type of journalism that has also developed in the production of magazines across the line.

So we find the Hearst group of newspapers in the United States with an audience, I am told, of nearly 40,000,000 people. No one will deny that it is making a deep mark on American life because of the influence it exerts on its very mouldable, impressionable audience. No one will deny that it attempts, with its demagogic appeal, to rule, govern and dictate.

And so also we find the news-stands cluttered up with cheap, trashy magazines full of sex, crime and sensationalism, certainly not uplifting in their influence on the thinking of American people. And what a gullible audience they cater to! They call them responsive.

A recent article in the Atlantic Monthly, entitled "The Pull of the

Printed Word", gives some experiences on how to awaken responsiveness in the tabloid mind. Here is one of them.

A city in Massachusetts had an alarming deficit, and the thoughtful people in the community were deeply concerned about it. The members of the city council, it was decided, had to be put out of office. It was announced that the deficit was a million dollars. This had no effect on the newspapers of the community, or on the voters. It did startle the large taxpayers and thinking people.

The reformers, being resourceful, then "dug up some dirt". They knew that the fifteen members of the council were in the habit of dining at city expense before the weekly council meetings. The per capita expense of one of these meetings was \$73. They photographed this bill, which included dozens of boxes of cigars, candy and several cases of whiskey, and it was given a big display in the metropolitan newspapers. It seemed as though the crooks would be sunk.

The reaction, however, was quite different. The common people refused to believe that anybody could spend \$73 for a dinner. They felt that something was wrong, and that it was just a fight between two sets of crooks. The exposure, however, did have the effect of causing the councilmen to reduce their per capita charge for dinner to \$2.50. You can buy a pretty good meal for that sum, but among people who might be vitally concerned with a million dollar deficit the figure is not exciting. However, to those who were accustomed to feeding their families for three days for \$2.50 the figure was exorbitant, and they were infuriated to learn that the louts who represented them in public office squandered \$2.50 on a single meal. The whole lot were promptly kicked out of office.

IN ALL parts of the world there is an increasing tendency towards government regulation of business.

Even in this country there can be no denying that the tendency in government today is to have more to say about the operations of any and every business than before.

That means that the voting public themselves in the long run will have something to say about how business is conducted. If such is to be the case, looking away ahead into the future, it is in the best interests of business itself that the voting public acquire as high a degree of intelligence as possible. Therefore any influence directed to the voting public that would be debasing in this respect is a threat to the welfare of all sound business. And, what is of more importance, the increasing power of any publisher to group together as one voting unit a large, mouldable mass of the literate moron votes to use as it suits his fancy is something that sound business should not be happy to see.

FATHER COUGHLIN, Townsend, Huey Long, with their vast followings from the lunatic fringe in American public life, while they may not ever develop into a real obstacle to thoughtful American efforts to adjust themselves to the conditions that exist, have certainly been an embarrassment.

Today, more than at any other time in our history, there is encouragement for demagogues. Demagogues are more in evidence than in other days and other times. The subnormals on this continent are growing more vocal than formerly, more noisy, more arrogant, and insisting more ruthlessly on ruling the roost. Their united support of a man or an institution like a flashy newspaper represents a real difficulty in the path of social progress. And in a democracy such as Canada it is very important that voters be intelligent, or at least properly led. It is important that the administration of our various governments be not dependent upon the way the unthinking element is exploited by those who know how to play upon their emotions and feelings.

It takes a wise and an able business man to run his own business today. It will take a wise and an able administration to interfere with the way he runs his business if the apple cart is not to be upset. Political factors are more and more to be a factor in business of the future.

Fortunately in Canada to date we have been comparatively free from publications of the sensational demagogic type, as far as the Canadian publisher is concerned.

BUT there is a great tendency on the part of Canadians to follow and imitate any United States practices which have proven profitable, and there always remains the possibility that certain publishers may forsake those publishing methods which make an appeal to the better instincts of human beings for those methods which seek only circulation by providing sensationalism, sex and crime.

Advertisers are calling for circulation, and are too prone to say "biggest circulation, therefore the most important publication." It is true that circulation selling methods come under close scrutiny, but this is a difficult thing for a publisher to get a big circulation, even without resorting to high pressure selling methods in the circulation department. William Randolph Hearst increased the circulation of one of his newspapers in ten months from 200,000 to 400,000.

The common instinct of idle curiosity is so strong in most people that if a newspaper or magazine panders to it, or to the lower instincts, it will soon gather round it a large group of idle, curious readers. It is so easy to draw a crowd. Look at the flag-pole sitters, ask the shade of P. T. Barnum. It is a different thing for an indi-



"HAVE YOU HEARD THIS ONE?" Honorable Mention Photograph, by Mrs. George Ringel, 108 Paisley Avenue, N., Hamilton, Ont., taken at Murray Bay, Que. Agra Anso Shur-Shot Special, largest stop, 1/2 sec., 3 p.m., dull weather, September, Verichrome film.

dual to obtain and hold the respectful attention of a group of intelligent people because he has something worth while to say, or because he is doing something worth while.

WHAT can be done to discourage publications in Canada which might pander to or exploit the tabloid mind? Assuredly an effort should be made to interest them in reading, but at the same time consideration should be given by thoughtful people to the question as to whether they are being exploited and still further debased intellectually and morally.

Are we wholly dependent on the publishers' proper sense of public responsibility? Yes, unless advertisers whose appropriations are so vitally necessary to almost every periodical—become more inclined to judge the publications, whose advertising columns they buy, not solely on whether they effectively reach a market, but on what tactics are employed to attract its audience and whether its influence on its audience is constructive or otherwise.

Already today there are some advertisers who are refraining from using certain types of publications which might, on the face of things, provide them with splendid immediate returns; they are hesitating to use them largely because they feel that these publications are destructive in their long-term effect. They are taking the view that anything that is destructive to the best ideals, and debasing to the best intellectual standards, of the people, or that is out of harmony with the best that we like to think is characteristic of Canadian traditions, will in the long run be against their own best interests.

Such advertisers are, for their scruples obtaining certain advantages. Is there not for instance an advantage to an advertiser in having his "copy" in a periodical that enjoys the respect of the entire public because

it arouses respectful attention among an intelligent group?

The average man in the street has very definite ideas as to the character of most publications. Even the moron knows to whom Fortune makes its appeal. Publications are not read solely by those to whom they make their strongest appeal. Plenty of people read Fortune whom the advertising department of Fortune would not brag about.

All of us do a bit of slumming in our own reading from time to time. We casually read publications that we might not like to have seen in our home, publications that we do not brag about as being "our" type of publications. So the advertiser who thinks that his advertisement in Morons' Monthly is seen by morons only is kidding himself. Such publications reach up into a proportion of the more solid, substantial reading public, who read them with more or less detached interest and certainly with a lack of respect.

The public undoubtedly associates the products advertised in periodicals with the type of people with whom the magazine is associated. So when an advertiser gets into a publication whose audience is generally recognized as being a discriminating audience, he is obtaining something over and above those values which are obtained by mere publicity. Were this not so the sandwich board would be as effective as advertising in a substantial, highly respected publication; probably more so because it would force itself upon the attention of a larger audience.

The appearance of an advertisement in publications edited for the tabloid mind has a tendency to tag the advertised product as one that has a special appeal to the tabloid mind, and who is there who will classify himself as a moron—or be moved toward the purchase of a product whose advertiser apparently believes it has a very special appeal to the moron mind?

DOMINION Battleship LINOLEUM

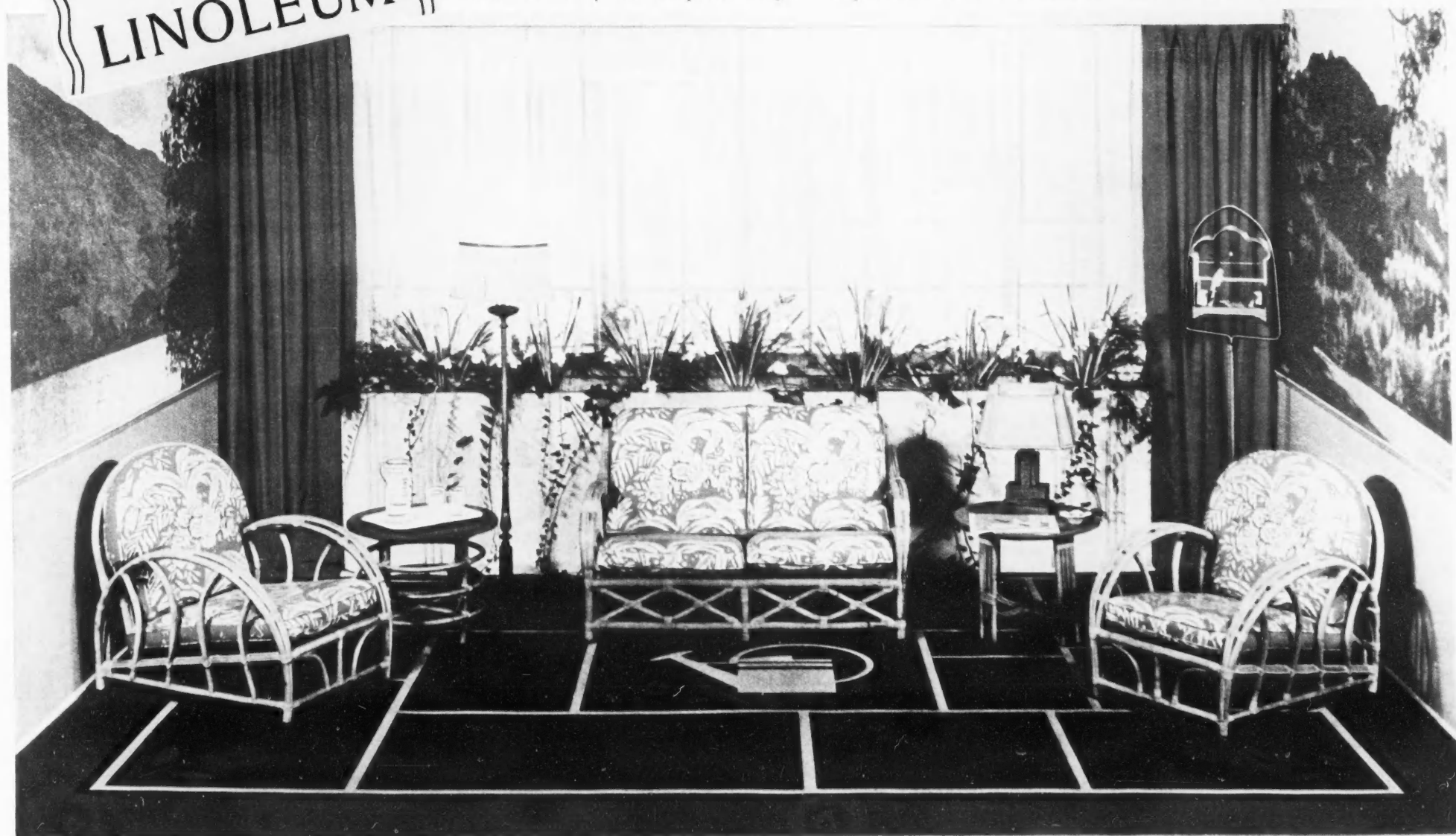
Style • Colour • Character • Permanence • Economy

These are among the outstanding qualities of Dominion Battleship Linoleum Floors—custom-built to your own taste to form the decorative keynote of every room. No less than twenty-one colourful shades and effects are offered, to be laid plain, with border or in any tile or special design

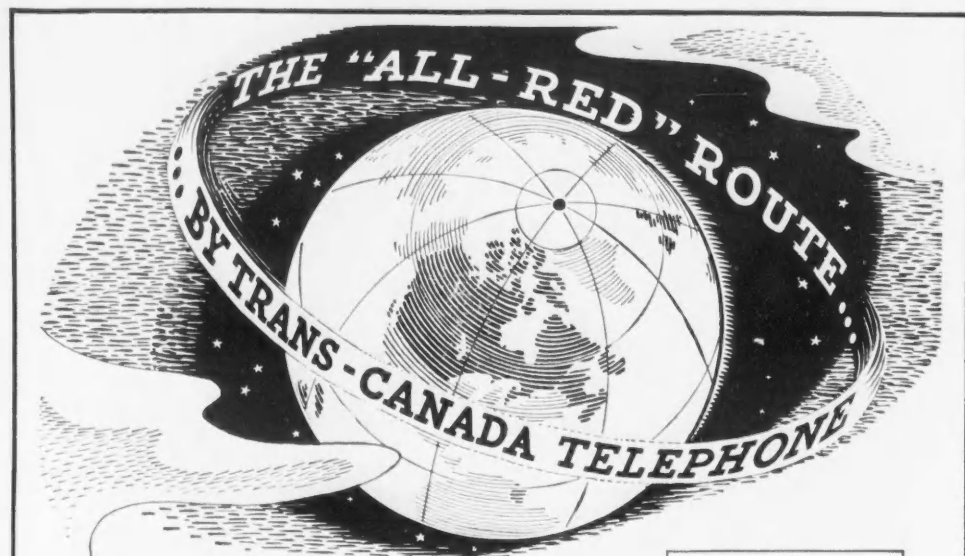
your fancy dictates. Dominion Battleship Linoleum, as a permanent floor, qualifies under the Home Improvement Plan. It is surpassingly easy to clean and keep clean and never needs expensive refinishing. Consult any Flooring Contractor, Departmental Store or Interior Decorator.



The battleship is a symbol of strength and durability. The battleship linoleum is a symbol of strength and durability. The battleship linoleum is a symbol of strength and durability. The battleship linoleum is a symbol of strength and durability.



DOMINION OILCLOTH & LINOLEUM COMPANY LIMITED • MONTREAL



Trans-Canada is the Telephone System which makes it possible for you to talk to any part of the Dominion where telephone service exists.

TODAY more than ever, there's a thrill in the words: The "All-Red" Route. They signify the far-flung extent—and the solidarity—of the British Empire.

In telephone communication, no less than in transportation, Canada is secure and proud in her possession of an "All-Red" Route—the coast-to-coast network of the Trans-Canada

Telephone System's lines.

Over these lines, you can talk to any part of the Dominion... or fling your voice across the Atlantic, to any corner of the United Kingdom.

And rates by the "All-Red" Route are lower than ever before. Look at the adjoining table. Did you know long range telephone talks could be so inexpensive?



RATES

The following are the daytime, station-to-station rates for telephone calls from Toronto to:

Halifax	\$3.00
Saint John	2.30
Winnipeg	3.25
Brandon	3.50
Regina	4.25
Moose Jaw	4.25
Calgary	5.50
Edmonton	5.25
Vancouver	6.50
Victoria	6.50

TRANS-CANADA TELEPHONE SYSTEM

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY HAROLD F. SUTTON

MUNDANE MYSTICS

"Child of Light," by Mrs. J. L. Garvin. Oxford, \$2.00.

BY WILLIAM M. GIBSON

THERE is no getting away from the basic fact that in "Child of Light," Mrs. Garvin... a new author to us, although she would seem to have two other novels already to her credit... has produced a "difficult" book, and one which, by virtue of its subject matter, cannot be hoped to exercise more than a strictly limited appeal.

For its complete comprehension and appreciation, the "required reading" must comprise an unusually full knowledge of the lives of the minor Saints and of their precise place in the heart of the French Catholic Church, and also a large vocabulary of the more obscure French conversational idiom. Without this previous knowledge, there may well be an inclination to dismiss "Child of Light" as a clever piece of literary snobishness, as an exposition of purely superficial brilliance calculated to impress those who are ready to welcome as "intelligent" anything that is beyond their own limited comprehension. Actually, the book gives every indication of having been seriously and painstakingly pieced together, of having been compiled with the definite purpose of showing that worldliness and the best type of Catholic asceticism can, under certain conditions, perfectly well go hand-in-hand.

Complex characters like Chantal... Pamela Cook she was before she took the baptismal name of "Jeanne de Chantal" at her conversion... and Mariella de Vannes doubtless do exist; in any event, Mrs. Garvin's subtle drawing of them leaves no doubt in our minds but that they must. It is with her lesser characters, the hangers-on as it were, that conviction falters and that at any rate a momentary wonder as to the authenticity of the whole thing creeps into one's mind.

Of course, that a novel is "difficult" or unusual does not mean that it necessarily possesses any more merit than a straightforward summer-reading yarn of the Boy-meets-Girl type. Very likely, in fact, it will possess a great deal less, on account of the cheap pretension involved. But in Mrs. Garvin's case, one is loath to

believe that there is nothing behind all this, and that this affectionate prose was bestowed with no other intention than to bewilder with meaningless subtleties and needless imageries. Caveat Emptor, however; if the mysticism of St. Francis is not your meat, nor then is "Child of Light," for all its glamorous worldly and bohemian Riviera background!

LIGHT VERSE

"Cap and Bells: An Anthology of Light Verse by Canadian Poets." Chosen by John W. Garvin. Toronto, Ryerson, \$2.00.

BY B. K. SANDWELL

GEORGE THOMAS LANIGAN'S "The Akkoond of Swat," which opens this collection of "light verse by Canadian poets," is one of the unquestionable classics of parody. "The Cremation of Sam McGee," by Service, is one of the unquestionable classics of frontiersman bragadoocio. "Bejingo and Begosa!" by "the Khan," is one of the unquestionable classics of rural irony. The two poems by Drummond are among the unquestionable classics of humorous dialect verse. There are sixty other examples of light versification by Canadians in this volume, and we have examined all of them with care in the hope of finding another "Akkoond" or another "Johnnie Courteau," and we have failed. We have not the slightest idea what makes a great comic poem, and we are confident that the mass of readers of comic poems have no more idea than we have. Yet the fact remains that that great mass of readers does manage to pick out, from the immense spate of comic poetry which is spouted forth, even in a country so deadly serious as Canada, about twenty poems in fifty years, and picks out by some unerring instinct the right ones. In this book there are the five poems that the average reader would pick from the sixty-five, and for once the average reader would be utterly right. They are miles ahead of anything else in the book. In fact there is no great light verse in it except these.

We have tried to put some of the other sixty poems up against these, and Allen (he wasn't much of a Canadian, was he?) comes nearest with "The First Idealist." Ethelwyn Wetherald is not far off with her Omar parody about the migratory nature of domesticity.

So when the Angel of the Muddy drink Called Coffee throws the grounds into the sink, And, taking her Departure, leaves Alone, to clean things up, you shall not shrink.

Sir Charles Roberts comes near to, but does not quite attain, the Universal Jest in "La Belle Trombone." George H. Maitland turns a very neat dog poem, and we should not be surprised if he were yet to rise to the Khan-Service-Lanigan level. There is the meat of the matter in a man who can write of a

...pert, insectivorous, Pesky, omnivorous Tail-all-a-quiverous Pup.

C. F. Lloyd's "Hippopotamus" has an idea, but Chesterston had it first. Plenty of the other items in the book are amusing, and some are quite good serious poetry, but we do not think any except those we have mentioned could be described as great fun. Most of them are too self-consciously artificial, and thus suffer from the same defect as most of our second-rate serious poetry, that of being written because their authors thought it was "the thing to do." The fault is not the late Mr. Garvin's, who did the first winnowing, nor Dr. Pierce's, who finally made up the sheaf. They had to glean a drouthy field. Perhaps this volume will encourage others to join in the attempt to supply a kind of creative writing that Canada badly needs.

MAY READING

BY LADY WILLISON

"WE ARE NOT ALONE" by James Hilton (Macmillan). Dr. Newcome is related in ethical value to his predecessor in "Mr. Chips." The story of his life contains the sensitive, finished study of a doctor who befriends a little German dancer. The doctor had been repressed by his wife, a domineering, self-righteous woman. Newcome and the dancer are tried for murder and condemned. "We Are Not Alone," in a sense, is a detective story; the solution is not disclosed until the end. A little book, beautifully presented; quiet, poignant, restrained, emotional. Will give pleasure and a fine philosophy to thousands of readers.

"The Waves" by Virginia Woolf (Longmans). A woman's novel, long, intricate, intonational. Nothing happens of a dramatic character. The chief protagonist is Time. The Paragons are shown at various stages of development from 1880 to the present day. Brilliantly clever. With lyrical description. Without any special means of valuing life, except for intuition, perception and reflection. The present fashion in modern fiction has now been so beautifully performed that possibly novelists will turn again after this to story telling and the study of vital character.

"Light Woman" by Zona Gale (Ryerson). "And all that niceness would forbid, Superb, she smiled upon and did." Miss Gale quotes two lines to express Mitty who does not wish to be bothered with seriousness or responsibility in any shape. She would not marry Nicholas, but insisted on attending the Belden family reunion, presumably as Nicholas' wife. A naughty person. Mitty almost wrecked the family. Miss Gale's deftness and style are also superb.

"Present Indicative" by Noel Coward (Doubleday Doran). Interesting

reading for devotees of the stage. Not a weighty book, but revealing Mr. Coward's personality in an astonishing degree. Besides being actor and playwright, Mr. Coward seems to be an excellent man of business.

"London: the Unique City" by Steen Eiler Rasmussen, with an introduction by James Bone (Nelson). A wonderfully interesting, scholarly and valuable book, with delightfully chosen illustrations. A treasure house for travellers. James Bone, one of the highest authorities on London, says: "This Danish observer beholds the mountain of London from afar, but he knows it, too, like a geologist who has penetrated its strata and pondered over its crystallization and formation through the ages."

"Grey of Fallowfield" by George Macaulay Trevelyan (Longmans). A fortunate biography: Grey's upright and exalted character is dealt with by a master in the writing of political history. It is difficult to judge whether Mr. Trevelyan's achievement as a historian will be enhanced by this book; but as a study in English character it is surely deserving of great praise.

"The Du Mauriers" by Daphne du Maurier (Ryerson). A fascinating family calvalcade. Miss du Maurier must have greatly enjoyed writing it. Those who have read "Gerald" will find this volume, possibly, not quite so beautiful a piece of work, but it is a lovely and artistically realized book. Its most notable sentence is written of Mary Anne Clarke, mistress of the Duke of York and mother of George du Maurier's mother. "These fighting qualities were bequeathed to him by a woman, a woman without morals, without honor, without virtue, who had known exactly what she wanted at fifteen years of age."

"With the West in Her Eyes" by Kathleen Strange (George J. McLeod). The story of what two London people accomplished, settling in Western Canada after the War. Unaffected, truth-telling, frank. An agreeable, brave story. One must record one's pleasure that such a book as this has been written and published.

Two widely differing but very successful Scottish stories: "The Staff at Simons" by Frederick Niven (Collins); and "Educating Elizabeth" by Margaret Hassett (Longmans). Mr. Niven has for a number of years lived in British Columbia. In this story he recalls Glasgow as it was years ago. A masterly presentation of life in a dry goods store. Character study and humor.

"Educating Elizabeth" presents a new humorist. Miss Hassett writes of a girls' school, "one of the oldest girls' schools in Scotland." "Elizabeth" is the new head mistress. The characters and foibles of the various women teachers are dealt with unsparringly. A cutting, but extremely entertaining story.

"The Red Box" by Rex Stout (Oxford). Nero Wolfe and Archie Goodwin bring off their greatest triumph so far in detective fiction.

"The Mill House Murder" by J. S. Fletcher (Ryerson). Completed by "Tarquemade." The last of the adventures of Ronald Camberwell. A good Fletcher, although the ending has not the matter-of-fact Fletcher touch.

EVERYDAY SCOTS

"The Staff at Simons," by Frederick Niven. Collins, 318 pages, \$2.00.

BY G. W. HICKS

MR. NIVEN has attempted no plot in the "Staff at Simons." Rather, he has written a connected series of short stories or incidents, all having to do with the employees of John Simson, manufacturer of soft goods in the city of Glasgow, Scotland. He deals with the various members of the staff of this not-large manufacturing firm from John Simson, the son of the founder, to the lowly Peter Pringle, warehouse porter.

The period of the story covers the late nineties and the early years of the present century; a scope that introduces the telephone, electric lights, the Boer War, and the underground railway.

Mr. Niven in this book has devoted himself to a sluggish style that often cloy the narrative of the particular incident being treated. The judicious use of the Scots idiom, and the author's very evident knowledge of the ways and habits of the everyday Scot are the bright spots.

Mr. Niven follows his characters through their failures and successes, their deaths, marriages, pranks, adventures and home life are soon no secret to the reader. But like most people, they become uninteresting when studied too closely and known too well. The one great character, Walter Fenwick, the calender man at Simons, the author allows to get away from him all too quickly. The reader becomes genuinely interested in this quiet man, who committed a mercy murder on his hopelessly invalid sister, but he is jerked away to a life-imprisonment term about two-thirds through the book, and with him goes a great deal of the interest in Simons.

Mr. Niven's latest book does not measure up to his earlier efforts. Almost he gives the impression that he was in something of a hurry to finish. With a wealth of material at hand, Mr. Niven doesn't in our opinion, make the most of it. There are times in the book when the reader feels that there is some vitality in the words, that things could have happened as the author says. But the author's almost indifferent treatment does not allow these to flourish too lustily. We would label this, "Just fair."

"What are the prices of the seats, mister?"

"Front seats one shilling, back seats sixpence, and program a penny."

"I'll sit on a program, please." The Watchman Examiner.

WORLD'S LARGEST SELLING SUMMER OIL!

Here's the oil that's famous for quality and economy from Singapore to the Gold Coast—Mobiloil. Motorists report it gives as much as 25% greater mileage. It should, for the Clearosol process of refining has removed those impurities which break down and cause sludge and carbon. You'll have a cleaner motor with Mobiloil—and fewer repair bills.

So get that worn-out oil out of your engine's system and fill her up with fresh, clean, longer-lasting Mobiloil. Do it now—then your lubrication troubles are ended for miles and miles.

6201 DEALERS IN CANADA

are ready to do a 100% lubrication job on your car. They're courteous, willing and thorough. And they have the Mobiloil Chart of Recommendations—it tells the exact grade of Mobiloil for your car. There's no time like the present... See a Mobiloil dealer now.

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Gargoyle Industrial Lubricants, used widely throughout all branches of industry, are manufactured by the makers of Mobiloil.

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Turn your creative talent into money, guided by Archie McKinnon, famous Canadian author. Write stories that sell, as many of his pupils are doing. Learn under a master. Send for his free ability test. Get his estimate of your powers. Shaw Schools Limited (Established 1892). Dept. 331-2 Bay-Charles Sts., Toronto.

THE BOOKSHELF

BY HAROLD F. SUTTON

MOST people know Bronson Alcott only as the father of Louisa May Alcott, author of "Little Women." But in his day he was considered by Emerson to be one of the most advanced spirits in New England and Thoreau described him as "the sanest man of any I chance to know." Bronson Alcott wrote little of importance and did little of importance, he was a man of ideas who expressed himself in talk and in this fashion he exerted a considerable influence on his intimates and contemporaries. But talk is a perishable thing upon which to build an enduring reputation.

In his kindly and commendable book, "Pedlar's Progress: The Life of Bronson Alcott" (Little, Brown, \$3.75), Odell Shepard accomplishes the resurrection of this forgotten

man, who was an itinerant philosopher, an idealist of "comprehensive and consistent transcendentalism," preaching the goodness of God and Nature and communicating his faith in the perfectability of man. He was not a scholar, he went only to books for corroboration of his intuitive conclusions—"his faculty for ignoring and forgetting the innumerable things that he considered unimportant approached the phenomenal" but he regarded teaching as the sublime calling, to which he devoted his life and his enthusiasm. Truth, he believed, was innate, and children would give the right answers if they were asked the right questions. His methods were unorthodox and in the country schools of Connecticut and in his own Temple School at Boston he was regarded with distrust as a revolutionary. When his pedagogical attitude became more widely known, a small storm broke over his head.

ALCOTT met opposition in his own sanguine way. He did not retreat, he merely set off in a new direction. From the teaching of children he turned to the teaching of adults and upon the precedent of Socrates he patterned his "Conversations," elevated discourses which took him from one small group to another clear across the country to California. The serene and lofty design of these conversations is indicated by the fact that on the rare occasions when they degenerated into arguments, Alcott "simply took refuge in the uppermost silence."

These tours of enlightenment were pleasurable interludes in a life otherwise devoted to debt and the failure of his various ventures. The dismal collapse of "Fruitlands," the idealistic community of individuals founded by himself and Charles Lane drove Alcott, still uncomplaining, back to Concord where at long last he was to achieve the sagacious reputation hitherto denied him. Here he established his home, Concord House, immortalized in "Little Women," and here he entered into daily association with Thoreau and Emerson and Hawthorne. Nine years before he died, he founded the celebrated Concord School of Philosophy and under his deanship, Emerson and the other notables of the community read their lectures and expounded their theories.

His last days were filled with honor and the affectionate regard of his countrymen, an unexpectedly happy ending to a long succession of reversals and disappointments. Not that Alcott had been displeased with his life, or considered that he had failed. He measured success in terms of purpose, not accomplishment. Such was his belief in the inherent goodness of things.

RETURN TO THE WORLD

A "FIRST" novel of significance is "The Outward Room," by Millen Brand (Simon & Schuster, \$1.25.) This young author has told the story of a girl's slow, fumbling return to sanity and the world after having been shocked into a manic-depressive state by the death of her brother in a motor car accident. It is a story that would not be inviting if told in clinical terms, but as the author has



BRONSON ALCOTT. From a woodcut by Percy Grassby for the Frontispiece of "Pedlar's Progress."

written it, in warm human terms, with the insight and the understanding of the artist's, rather than the pathologist's or the sociologist's approach to life, it becomes a fascinating and compelling narrative of the reassertion of a personality. Beyond this—and most readers will regard the book only as such—it is a love story, simple and beautiful, but filled with a modern excitement. It is rarely these days that one can term a novel "original" with any conviction. "The Outward Room" is an original novel without qualification.

THE DREAMER AWAKES

SEVERAL weeks ago in "Marginal Notes," a misunderstanding of the typographical department was the innocent cause of our describing "Return from the U.S.S.R." (Knopf, \$1.00) as a "Guide-book to Russia." We are not concerned about the pun, which no doubt suffered the fate it deserved, but in justice to André Gide we are compelled to point out that it is not a guide-book in the accepted sense of the term. Certainly the Soviets will not accept it as such. For M. Gide in his book condemns the Soviet civilization in a very thorough fashion. This is significant because M. Gide was originally a champion of communism, indeed he went to Russia fully expecting to find his dream of the perfect social order come true. He was dreadfully disillusioned with what he saw and as a writer loving truth above all else, he has not hid his disillusionment for his own convenience and reputation. He has expressed it in this book and with a brilliance that only intensifies the alarm and consternation he feels about conditions in Russia. He declares there is no dictatorship of the proletariat, but the iron rule of an oriental despot, Stalin. There is no intellectual freedom in Russia, but a ruthless suppression of all liberty of thought and opinion. "What is wanted now is compliance, conformism . . . The smallest protest, the least criticism, is liable to the severest penalties and in fact is immediately stifled. And I doubt whether in any country in the world, even Hitler's Germany, thought is less free, more bowed down, more fearful (terrified), more vassalized." These are hard words, but M. Gide has measured them carefully and from what they signify and represent he has returned to re-embrace the liberal world of France, appreciatively and with a thankful heart.

MARGINAL NOTES

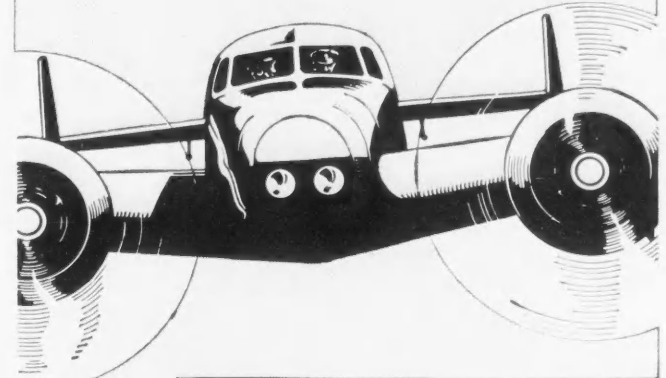
THE Pulitzer Prize awards created little controversy this year. . . . the critics seemed fairly content with the selections. . . . Margaret Mitchell's "Gone With the Wind," for the novel; "Robert Frost's" "A Further Range," for poetry; Allan Nevins's "Hamilton Fish, the Inner History of the Grant Administration," for biography; Van Wyck Brooks' "The Flowering of New England," for history. . . . some critics thought Walter D. Edmunds' "Drums Along the Mohawk" should have been chosen for the novel award, as some thought that Carl Sandburg's "The People, Yes" was a more significant volume of verse than Robert Frost's because it revealed new departures. . . . whereas Frost has never left his country roads. . . . but there was complete unanimity of approval regarding the choice of "The Flowering of New England." . . . the Pulitzer Prizes are awarded to American authors writing on American subjects, preferably from a wholesome angle which limits this event to one of purely national interest and to a representation not necessarily of the highest artistic merit. . . .

THE statistics of "Gone With the Wind" become more and more imposing. . . . it is ten months since it was published and already it has sold more than a million and a quarter copies. . . . remembering that this novel still has a long time to go, it is interesting to learn that there have been barely a dozen books in the history of American publishing which have outsold it: "In His Steps," by Charles M. Sheldon, with about eight million copies; four books by Gene Stratton Porter: "Freckles," with two million; "Girl of the Limberlost," with 1,750,000; "The Larkspur," with more than a million and a half; "Laddie," with a million and a half; General Lew Wallace's "Ben Hur," with two million; Mark Twain's "Tom Sawyer," with about two million; Harold Bell Wright's "Winning of Barbara Worth," Owen Wister's "The Virginian," Jack London's "Call of the Wild," Jesse Lyman Hurlbut's "Story of the Bible," all four of which sold around the million-and-a-half mark. . . .

ITEMS: Stanley Walker, author of "Night Club Era," and "Mrs. Astor's Horse," and lately associated with "New York Woman," the Manhattan weekly now in financial difficulties, has gone back to the *Herald Tribune* as Assistant Managing Editor.

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BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

FINE SHOWS AT OTTAWA

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

LAST week I dealt with the nine plays presented during the first three days of the Fifth Dominion Drama Festival at Ottawa. The present article deals with the ten plays presented during the last three days. They were for the most part much in advance of earlier offerings, except the three excellent French productions on April 27. All the awards to English-speaking groups and actors were derived from productions heard on the last two nights, April 30 and May 1. That the best fruit should have been at the bottom of the basket was a mere matter of chance. After the decisions at Regional Festivals were made known, the various groups to be represented at Ottawa were asked to draw lots covering the dates and order of the performances, and the great god Chance decided the question. Thus the jockeying for position which in the Regional Festivals exacerbated the souls of local committees was avoided.

The 19 productions were divided among Provinces as follows: Ontario 8; Quebec 3; Nova Scotia 1; Prince Edward Island 1; Manitoba 2; Saskatchewan 1; Alberta 1; British Columbia 2. The preponderance of Ontario is due to population and to the fact that it had many more centres participating in Regional Festivals

than the other Provinces. Regarded as a whole, however, the Festival afforded a very good cross-section of Canada.

One point which the adjudicator, Michel St. Denis, dwelt on, as have many other adjudicators in the past, is the tendency of Little Theatre groups to turn to plays of gloomy and morbid character. This may be because intellectual young people are inclined that way, but very probably the fact that comedy is more difficult has something to do with it. While there was no lack of gloom on most evenings, the rise in the number of comedies artistically presented was perhaps the most encouraging feature of the Festival.

Details of the last three evenings follow:

THURSDAY, April 29, "Nocturne" by Harry Foster, presented by the Little Theatre Guild of Charlottetown, directed by Charles L. Jenkins. This entry was important for reasons apart from the actual dramatic interest of the production. This is the first occasion on which the lovely and historic but remote capital of Prince Edward Island has been represented in these Festivals. Charlottetown is the most "decorative" of our provincial capitals and has a cultured

populace, but it has always been separated from the main travelled roads of theatrical enterprise even in the days when travelling companies were numerous in Canada. The Little Theatre Guild which is less than a year old is a definite effort to interest the local public in drama. The Guild will learn by experience and will no doubt be heard from in future Festivals. "Nocturne" was not very good either as a play or as a production, but it had one characteristic that should not be lost sight of. Earl Grey when he originated the idea of these Festivals in 1908 had a central thought in mind, namely that the theatre is for better or for worse, too often for worse, a school of speech and manners. He privately urged on adjudicators that the canons of refinement should not be forgotten. The actors in "Nocturne" were refined in utterance and gentle in manners. They were over-ambitious in seeking to present an original play of Maritime origin by a writer inexperienced in the dramatic form. "Nocturne" was originally a poem inspired by the present revolution in Spain, and based on the terror from the clouds among people previously unfamiliar with modern air-warfare. The author failed to give theatrical effectiveness to his idea and insisted



BEST FRENCH PRODUCTION IN DRAMA FESTIVAL. Le Caveau of Ottawa presents Guitry's "Françoise". Margot Sabourin, Omer Renaud and Florence Castonguay (best woman performer in French).

—Photo by Karsh, Ottawa.

too much on rhythmical effect. The result was slow and unreal. The personalities of the interpreters were attractive, especially in the case of the two young women Ruth Simpson and Ester Rattenbury; and the author, Mr. Foster, and the director, Mr. Jenkins, should develop into interesting actors with more experience.

"The Lovely Miracle" by Philip Johnson, presented by the Winnipeg Little Theatre, directed by Dr. Kenneth Levinson. This was one of two dramas by this gifted dramatist seen during the Festival and was a production of unusual interest from every standpoint. It develops effectively a charming idea. A girl of spirituelle and diffident character is

about to be married and is rather frightened and apprehensive over the life that awaits her. Her mother tries to soothe her moodiness; but a neighbour woman who is a realist does little to help by her suggestion that marriage is a gamble which often turns out happily. The bride-to-be is visited by a youth who is like her lover, yet different and more mystical. There is a tender interview with the puzzled girl which grips the listener with a delicate quality of suspense. In the end it is revealed that this mystic youth is a projection of the son that marriage is to bring, and her spirit is touched with happiness. Such a fantasy needs very delicate handling, and Dr. Levinson is clearly a discerning director. All four characters were well presented. Though Ruth Gordon, who played the girl, seemed to lack vitality at the outset, her rendering of the final scene was singularly appealing, and the mystic youth was sensitively and effectively played by Liston Burns McIlhagga. Aimée Ould struck the right note as the mother, and Priscilla Winchester as the neighbour revealed a gift of unctuous comedy. The stage setting was admirable.

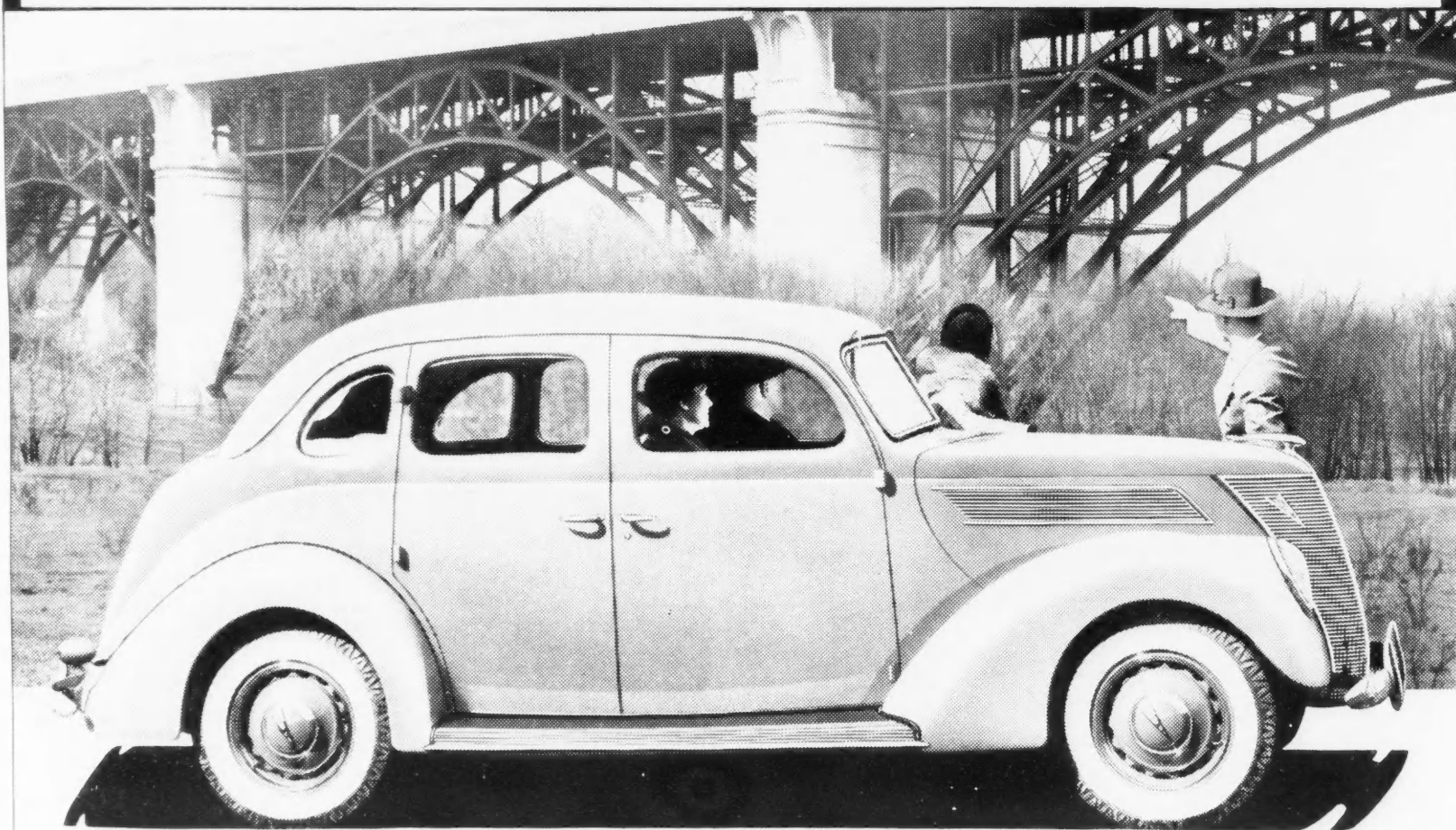
"The Last War," by Neil Grant; presented by the Vancouver Little Theatre, directed by Barbara West. Though it did not figure in the final awards this was one of the "high spots" of the Festival, Vancouver has built up a wonderful record in connection with these events ever since 1933 by the quality of the plays it sends across the continent, and the skill with which they are presented. Neil Grant is a brilliant and whimsical humorist. In this play his characters were nearly all animals, a Lion, a Serpent, a Horse, a Monkey, a Dog and everyone's enemy, a Microbe. The Last War has supposedly wiped out the human race, and the animals are discussing the situation with rejoicing. The Monkey is especially jubilant and still resentful of the idea that he was related to man, who hadn't even so useful an appendage as a tail. The Horse admits that he was subjugated in body and spirit though never happy about it. The Lion and the Serpent have grievances against the departed race. Only the Dog is melancholy. The Dog sniffs some strange being in the distance. He thinks it must be a Man. But he is wrong. It is an Angel and a rather platitudinous one. The Dog sniffs again and barks with joy. He is not mistaken this time. The Last Man appears, still in uniform and steel helmet. He is weary and lonesome and no longer desires to stay on earth; so the Angel takes him with him to another realm. Alone among the animals the Dog follows. The performance of the Angel was rather a let-down, but the adjudicator admitted long and careful thought over this production before making his awards. The masks worn by the actors, and made by pupils of the Barbara Lennie School of Sculpture, impressed everyone; and skill and imagination marked the whole production. The Dog (Ross Lort), the Serpent (Eunice Alexander), the Monkey (May Fletcher) and the Microbe (Desmond McKillop) could hardly have been bettered. The Lion (Reg. Collier), the Horse (George Weston) and the Soldier (Roy Kievel), though not quite so good, were excellent.

"A Sunny Morning," Spanish fragment by Serafin and Joaquin Quintero; presented by the Brantford Drama League; directed by Evelyn F. Ferguson and Ernest Reynolds. This was one of the notable events of the Festival also. While not so original as the two plays preceding it, there was a delicacy of sentiment, a sense of the tears in human things, that made it memorable. The production was also fine in quality. The play deals with the Madrid of thirty years ago. It is really but a dialogue. To a retired spot in a public park, an old lady, Dona Laura, comes with her maid to take the air. Presently arrives an aged grandee, Don Gonzalo, with his valet, on similar bent. Both have selected the same spot. Supposedly strangers, they are crusty and rude with each other, but presently begin to chatter; and then it is revealed to them that in the long, long ago, when each was young and beautiful, they had been infatuated with each other. Each guesses the truth but neither will reveal his identity. They part courteously but as strangers, each saddened yet gladdened by the glimpse into the past. The two leading roles were played with refinement, pungency and meaning by Alice B. Patterson and G. A. P. Arnold.

FRIDAY, April 30 "Interior" by Maurice Maeterlinck; presented by the Sun Life Dramatic Club, Montreal; directed by Edwyn Wayte. Though some think Maeterlinck outdated he is still a hardy perennial whose plays get into these Festivals frequently. "Interior" dates back to 1894 when the Belgian poet was seeking to develop a revolutionary idea so far as the theatre was concerned and establish a new convention. The production, which was admirable, depends very largely on pantomime, and calls for many actors. Without enumerating them all, the Old Man (David Mathieson) and the Stranger (Philip L. Neilson) who participate in the dialogue outside; the Father (Robert Young) and the Mother (Alma Browning), silent figures seen through the lighted window, were excellent.

"The Barretts of Wimpole Street" (excerpts) by Rudolph Besier, presented by the Strolling Players, Vancouver, directed by Colin Laurence. This recent drama is so widely known through productions a few years ago by the Sir Barry Jackson Repertory Company in Canada and Katherine Cornell in the United States that the drama itself demands no discussion. The scenes chosen by Colin Laurence showed the quarrel between the insanely tyrannical Edward Moulton-Barrett and his favorite daughter Elizabeth because of her love for Robert Browning, and the elopement, with the father's reaction, when he plans revenge by destroying her pet

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dog Flush. The "Oedipus complex" episode, glossed in the English production, was given with full force as in the American presentation. As most readers are aware, intensity with an undercurrent of horror governs these scenes, but the excerpts include a touch of comedy in the courtship of Captain Surtees-Cook and Henrietta. The production was another Vancouver triumph. The cast was large, and acted with a quality of team work that impressed, not only the adjudicator but every other listener. The costuming and setting of the mid-Victorian interior were likewise admirable.

Mr. Laurence who himself played the elder Barrett is a sincere actor of melodramatic power, and though he came near tearing passion to tatters, he stopped short of rant. Gay Scrivener who played Elizabeth gave an astonishingly mature, touching and well-poised performance, when one considers her extreme youth. Several women of unusual talent were heard during the Festival but everyone approved of the award to her as the best actress of the week. Other excellent performances were those of Henrietta (Margaret Roberts) Capt. Surtees-Cook (Kenneth Hill), Browning (James Johnston) and Wilson (Eunice Alexander). The dog Flush behaved so well as to become a popular favorite. This production gave Mr. St. Denis much food for thought, and he finally placed it in second place, equally with "The Cradle Song," because of its outstanding merits in acting. Judging from his remarks at Vancouver it is possible that the regional adjudicator, George de Warfaz, would have awarded it the Bessborough Trophy.

"The House in the Quiet Glen," by John Coulter, presented by the Toronto Masquers, directed by E. G. Sterndale Bennett. This production of a comedy of country life in Ireland, by a gentleman now resident in Canada, won the Bessborough Trophy and other awards, assuredly on its merits, in as close a decision as has probably been witnessed in connection with amateur competitions anywhere. It had already been much discussed because it had won first place at the Central Regional Festival at Toronto. It was reviewed in these columns two months ago and suffice it to say that it went with even more sparkle at Ottawa. Mr. Coulter's play is a simple tale of a blithesome lass who thwarts the desire of her parents to marry her to a dour elderly widower of substance, and takes his son instead. It depends wholly on character and humor, and these qualities abounded in the acting. The production had not only spontaneity but unity. The adjudicator pointed out how thoroughly the setting was in keeping with the spirit of the comedy. It was a kitchen, but such a cheerful, sunny kitchen, imbued with a sense of human habitation. A key-note was set before the curtains parted, when a merry young voice was heard singing; and then Sally (Betty Boylen) was disclosed washing dishes as though it were the happiest task in the world. Miss Boylen does not rely solely on a charming and joyous personality. There is fine attention to detail in all her acting. This was true also of the other actors; the wholesome mother (Irene Henderson); the dour old suitor (John Greer); the shy young lover (James Pryce); and the blarneying, acquisitive father (Frank Rostance). The latter won the prize for the best actor in the Festival. He was easily the most natural, and the most whimsical, with a humor of countenance, voice and bearing that are born in a man, and cannot be acquired. Sterndale Bennett has made such contributions to the gayer side of the Drama Festival in the past, that everyone was delighted when he reached the goal this year.

SATURDAY, May 1. "The Secret," by Ramon Sender, presented by the Queen's University Dramatic Guild, Kingston, directed by Elsa Reed and Lorne Greene. This play is another legacy from the Spanish Civil War, intended to show the brutality of the Fascists and the resolution of the Loyalists. An ogre-like Chief of Military Police, General Gallofa, has a Scarpia-like love of torture and deceit. His office is next door to a torture chamber, and the action shows how he tricks himself when he thinks he is tricking a prisoner. "The Secret" is very crude melodrama and did not convince anyone. Such atrocious things may be done and doubtless have been done, but from the standpoint of dramatic art they must be presented so that the audience can believe it. That was unhappily not true in this case, though Gerald Chernoff (the General) and Lorne Greene (the Prisoner) might be effective in a better play.

"Heaven on Earth" by Philip Johnson, presented by the Medicine Hat Little Theatre Association, directed by C. S. Blanchard. Though it did not get into the awards this presentation provided capital entertainment, and showed what can be done by a comparatively small centre like Medicine Hat, Alberta, in organizing a stimulating production. It is a satire on the modernistic young woman, amusing in every line, though not entirely within the range of probability. A young daughter of well-to-do and what she deems "stuffy" parents, proposes to form an alliance with a modernistic young man, dispensing with the "outdated" formality of marriage ceremony. She expects a real explosion on the domestic hearth when she discloses her intention, but to her amazement the parents give willing consent. They confess that their union has not been the happy, conventional affair she imagines, and that the father has been a bit of a devil among the women. The edge is taken off the proposed elopement for the girl, and when the lover comes in and reveals himself as a particularly wild ass, she is cured. The acting, convincing up to a certain point, became unbelievable toward the end, but this may have been the playwright's fault. At any rate Mr. Blanchard provided a snappy produc-



SMALL SASKATCHEWAN TOWN SHINES AT FESTIVAL. Archie McArthur, Minnie Evans Bicknell (the playwright) and Ann McIntyre in Marshall, Sask., production of "Relief".

—Photo by Kurb.

tion and was himself excellent as the complacent father. Mother (Joan Hays) and daughter (Evelyn McMaster) were also competent but Alastair Gamble (the lover) was a little too much of a freak.

"The Cradle Song," Act 1, by Gregorio and Maria Martinez Sierra, presented by the Dramatic Club of the University College Alumnae Association, Toronto; directed by Edgar

Stone. This was ranked by the adjudicator as the most beautiful production of the entire Festival, and one almost flawless in detail. He praised its perfection in aesthetic appeal, pace and grouping. Coming as the last of nineteen productions in the week he admitted that it had readjusted his previous conclusions, and he finally put it in second place, in equality with "The Barretts of Wim-

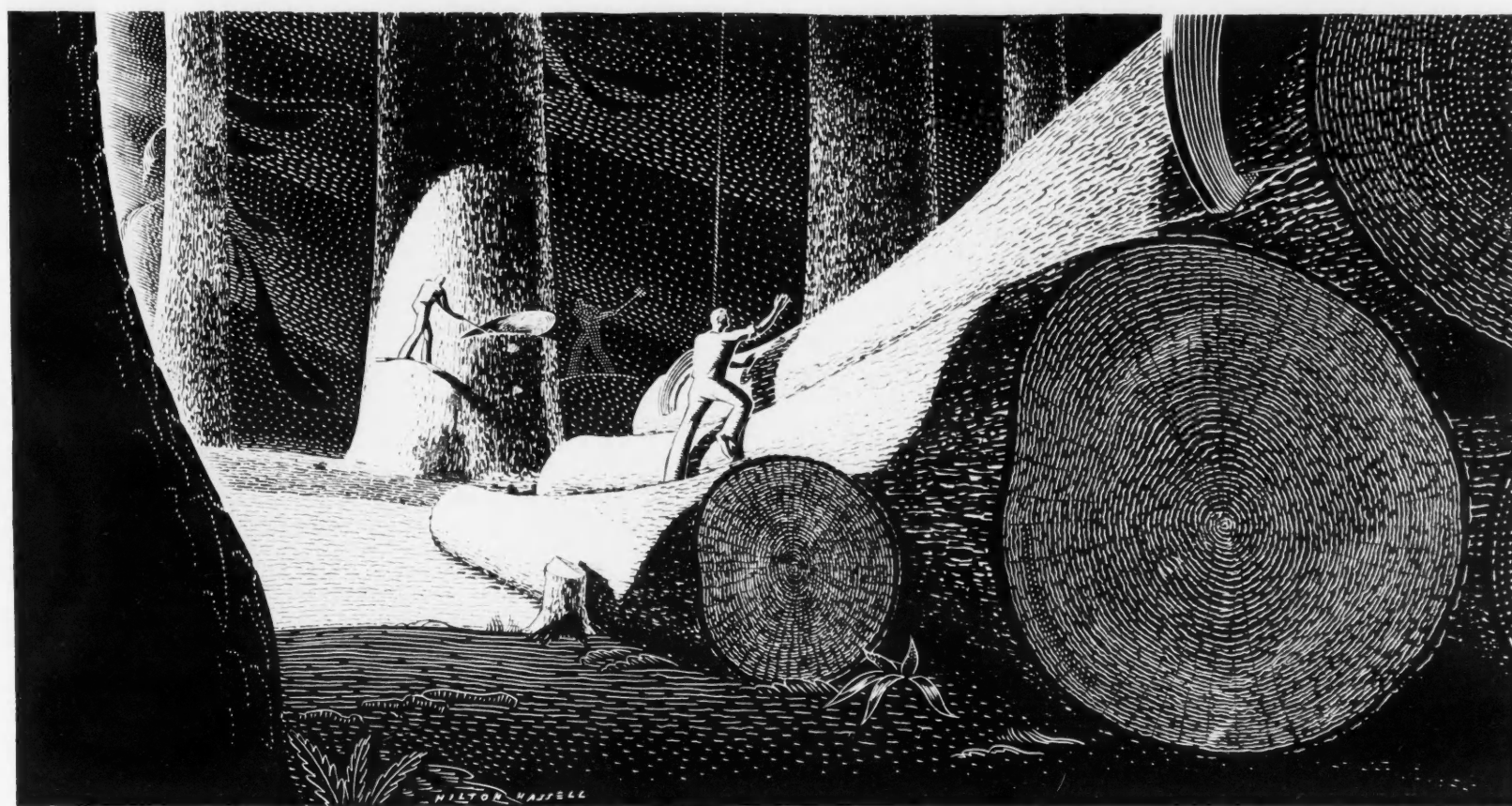
pole Street." Though the latter production did not equal it in beauty and precision, it made greater demands in the matter of acting.

I do not think an adjudicator was ever in a more difficult position than that of having to differentiate between three productions of entirely divergent atmosphere, each almost perfect in its kind, and the wide knowledge and transparent sincerity of Michel St. Denis were demonstrated in his analyses. The reason Edgar Stone's production climbed up nearly to top-place after achieving a comparatively low position at the Central Regional Festival was that the members of the cast had striven to cure certain defects that were apparent two months ago. "The Cradle Song" is purely ensemble, and depends apart from the picture on the way the lines of two or three characters among the nuns of the Convent of Enclosed Dominican Nuns are "put over." The key line is spoken solo by Sister Joanna of the Cross as the act ends, when she is left alone with the founding thrust upon a group of dedicated virgins. It is a suggestion of mother-love in the cloister. This line faded out at Toronto but was so beautifully rendered at Ottawa by Agatha Leonard that it enthralled every listener. The acting of the Priorress, by Agnes Muldrew, depicted as a wise and beautiful soul, was splendid. The adjudicator was impressed also with Sister Marcella (Alison Ewart), and Edna Norwich (the Vicarress) and Margaret Tytler (Mistress of Novices) were admirable. The Doctor (W. E. S. Briggs) was played with humor and authority. To the Festival "The Cradle Song" made a very dignified and beautiful coda.



VANCOUVER IS RUNNER-UP. Strolling Players are tied for second place in Dominion Festival. Gay Scrivener (winner of Lady Tweedsmuir award for best woman performer) and Margaret Roberts in "The Barretts of Wimpole Street".

—Photo by Kurb.



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THE FILM PARADE

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

AFTER a month of marking time and giving us a chance to catch up on our mending, the downtown theatres have got into their stride once more. This week there's something for everybody. People who like to deplore Hollywood can go to see "A Star is Born" in which Hollywood makes a finely corroborative analysis of itself. People who like to deplore society in the large can get more than their fifty cents' worth at "The Man Who Could Work Miracles." If you haven't yet made a good clean break with "Wings of the Morning" there's still opportunity for a chaser at the Tivoli, where it is catching its second wind. Royalists can have their blood still further fired by "The Prince and the Pauper" which is due to open in time for the Coronation, though not in time for this column. There is also a mild little Cinderella tale "When Love is Young," which may satisfy very young people suffering from frustration though more hardened types may agree with this reviewer that it's hardly worth the celluloid it's printed on. And for those who just want to be beautifully entertained there is "Shall We Dance" in which the chief innovation is the George Gershwin score. The Astaire-Rogers dancing, as always, is a miracle perpetually renewed.

"A STAR is Born" is the most important and unusual picture of the week in fact of a good many weeks. Hollywood is really a boom town, subject to all the extravagance, folly, violence, avarice and melodrama that follow in the wake of a gold trek. Actually it is astonishing that the movie producers have overlooked so long the dramatic material lying about unappropriated in their own colony. The rise and decline of stars in particular is a matter so curiously dependent on luck and on manipulation, so practical and calculated in origin and so fabulous in extent, it is altogether so splendid and so shoddy, that no material devised from ordinary lives can equal its fantastic possibilities.

In "A Star is Born" the producers have taken advantage of all the violent contrasts inseparable from the material, but the story itself is no blast of publicity for Hollywood. It is candid, moving and sincere, without a touch of local chauvinism. To be sure the opening sequences deal-

ing with the rise of the star (Janet Gaynor) are a shade apocryphal in the Hollywood manner, and the conclusion, with the heroine's rugged old pioneer grandmother lecturing her into a resumption of her career seems a little over-managed (It may be treachery to mention it with Mother's Day barely round the corner, but I'm getting a little bit tired of Miss May Robson's Grand Old Girl impersonations on the screen.) The larger part of the picture however is a direct, honest and compassionate study of two bewildered human beings trying to adjust themselves to a world as fantastic in its cruelty as in its rewards; and it is beautifully acted by both Janet Gaynor and Fredric March. Especially by Fredric March, whose portrayal of a defeated screen star has a quiet and bitter effectiveness that he has never before revealed on the screen. Watching his performance as the tragic Norman Maine, one has an aching realization that this is precisely how a fallen screen idol must feel, faced by an ignominy that hasn't even the comfort of oblivion, since even oblivion in Hollywood is luridly lighted by publicity. Fredric March's acting is always competent, level and sincere. But I have never before seen him give a performance which left one feeling, as this one does, that no other actor in his place could have come within a hundred miles of it.

"A Star is Born" is filmed in technicolor, which for once seems right, and appropriate to that strange hashish world of dreams and visions and sumptuous unreality.

WATCHING "The Man Who Could Work Miracles" is quite a different sort of experience. Here we have the later H. G. Wells, the indefatigable propagandist of Utopia, superimposed on the lighter earlier Wells who used to get almost as much fun out of his scientific literary experiment as a boy with a chemistry set. "The Man Who Could Work Miracles" was one of H. G. Wells's short stories, a comic fantasy with no social implications whatever. The later Mr. Wells has now gone over it, annotating it heavily with social theory, turning the whole thing into an illustrated editorial on our poor miserable, starveling, invincible universe. I wish he had left it alone. I wish most of all he had omitted those three godlike figures who loom out of the spaces beyond the stars and lecture to each other endlessly in the brooding idiom of Mr. Wells and the precise deploring accent of Oxford. And finally I wish he had left "The Man Who Could Work Miracles" as he did "The Invisible Man" to Hollywood, which hasn't much taste for parables, but can do a magnificent job on technical illusion.

MUSIC

BY CHRISTOPHER WOOD

ALBERTO GUERRERO, pianist, presented a program of distinctly unusual interest in the Maloney Gallery last week. The first half consisted of three Mozart sonatas, the music which, in Toronto, Mr. Guerrero has made peculiarly his own. The first, that in G major, was not quite up to the standard which one has learned to expect from this artist, but the other two, in A minor and in D major, were delectable performances. The particular, almost brittle, touch which Mr. Guerrero has developed for the music of this period makes for great clarity of outline and for an unsentimental coolness of expression which is never merely dull or devoid of life, but it is a technique which, or so it appears to me, is timed to so keep an edge that if nervousness or some other disturbance interferes with it, even in the slightest degree, it has a tendency to blur. The pedaling is particularly subtle, being changed always, it seemed, in the last split fraction of a second before the change of chord, so that the least momentary mental discomfort would result in a blurred outline. This, I suspect, is what happened in the first sonata; but in the other two, as I have said, it made for a marvelous expressiveness and beauty.

After the intermission came two Chopin numbers, the Ballade in G minor, and the Nocturne in F sharp major. They were both a little disappointing, sounding as though the player was not very profoundly interested in this sort of music, and as if his romance were learned at second hand. The Debussy group which followed this, however, was of great tonal beauty. Yet even here, at times, one had the feeling that the pianist was not at his best. One has learned to expect playing of a very high order from this artist, and one felt that his work on this particular evening was not quite up to the standard which he has set for himself on so many previous occasions. "Reflections in the Water" and "Goldfish" were, I think, the two best played works, and "Fireworks" was almost as brilliant a technical feat as ever.

MONDAY NIGHT
MAY 17!

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EUGENE ORMANDY, Conductor
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"Daphnis & Chloe" Suite No. 2 Ravel
Symphony No. 6, "Pastorale" Tchaikovsky

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(Toronto Chapter Chorus)

WALTER BATES, Conducting
Assisting Artist

MARTHA GOMPH, Harpist

Crystal Ballroom, King Edward Hotel
Sat., May 15th, 1937, at 8.15 p.m.

Tickets: 50c, 75c & \$1.00—Tax included

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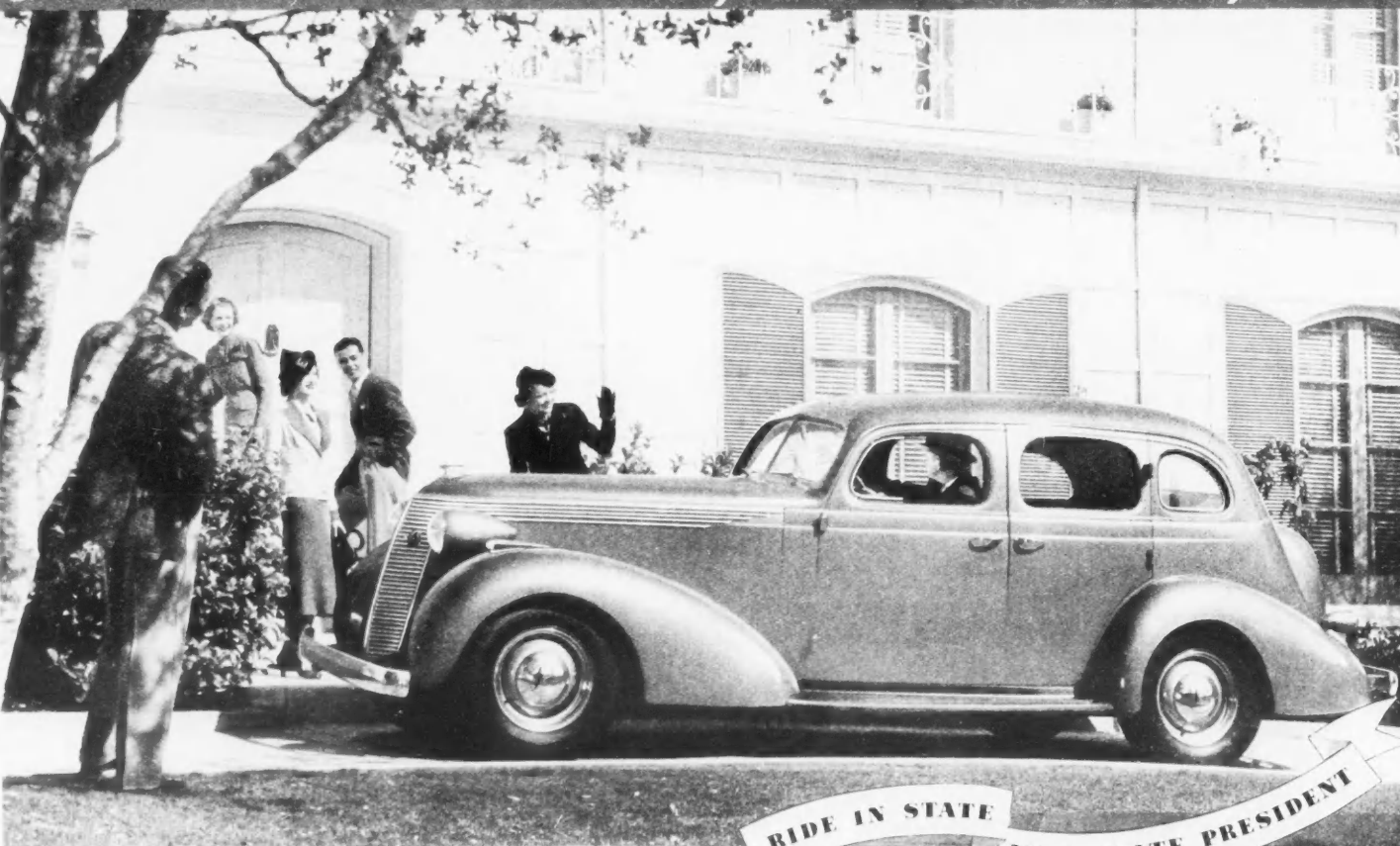
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NEW STUDEBAKER

State President

AT THE THEATRE

MERIVALE AND COOPER

BY B. K. SANDWELL

THE technical tour-de-force of writing a play in three acts with a complicated plot and yet employing only two actors is probably the point about Somin's "Attentat" (Englished by Gilbert Lennox as "Close Quarters") which makes the most immediate impression upon the average playgoer. But Somin has not by any means written it for two characters just to show how clever he is. The purpose of eliminating all other personages (a trick which is not so difficult now that one can employ the telephone and the radio) is the perfectly legitimate one of concentrating attention upon the disintegration process in what has been a loyal and passionate husband-and-wife relationship when circumstances force the wife into courses of necessary but rather obvious deceit.

Unfortunately, in order to effect the disintegration within three short and closely successive acts, Somin has been obliged to include among his premises one fact which, when reflected upon at leisure, seriously weakens the impression that the marriage was a fine and loyal relationship when the play began. Liesa Bergmann is the petty-bourgeois wife of a not very subservient labor agitator. (There is probably a great deal more emphasis upon class differences in the first act of the original version.) Through a youthful indiscretion she has become, on one occasion the mistress, and subsequently the unwilling but unresisting spy, of the political leader most opposed to the labor party. Rendered desperate by being helplessly in his power, she has, immediately before the play opens, murdered this politician; and circumstantial evidence provides an almost clear case against her husband. After three acts of increasing tension and cross-purposes, she confesses everything, and the relationship of trust and loyalty, without which both have been going to pieces, is restored. But it seems too late for any hope that both can escape the police, and the labor leader shoots his wife and himself, just before the radio announces to an empty stage that the circumstantial evidence has proved valueless and suspicion is now directed elsewhere. This ironic conclusion is for theatrical effect alone, and has nothing to do with the psychological problem; and this fact and the defective premise suggest that the playwright's intentions are perhaps not as lofty as they might have been. Be that as it may, he has provided a series of gripping scenes of which Mr. Merivale took the fullest advantage.

Whether it was the fault of Miss Gladys Cooper or of the role of Liesa Bergmann we do not know, but this very eminent English actress left us once again as in "The Shining Hour"—with a sense that something more was needed to justify her London reputation. Everything that the lines explicitly called for was there, yet the part seemed a little bare and inadequate—lacking in the enrichment which can in time be imparted by any player who "gets under the skin" of a character unless the dramatist's outline of it is positively obstructive. This is almost exactly the feeling we had about her part in "The Shining Hour," but there was then the explanation that it was the play's first week on the stage, whereas "Close Quarters" has been in performance for months before coming to the Royal Alexandra. Mr. Merivale's labor leader is an unforgettable impersonation. Idealistic and passionately loyal, given to feeling rather than thought, vain, boastful, easily led, loud mouthed but warm-hearted, sensitive to a degree and childish in his need of sympathy, he is one of the most

lovable characters on the modern stage. The closing scene with its total absence of the conventional heroics of "forgiveness" and "repentance" is a new sort of drama and extremely moving.

PLAYWRIGHT'S STUDIO

BY W. S. MILNE

A THREE-ACT farce, "Bachelor Bonds" by Dora Smith Conover, is the latest original offering of the Playwrights' Studio Group, which is doing notable work as a laboratory for the dramatic efforts of a small coterie of Toronto's lady dramatists (although recently it has taken to itself two males). Mrs. Conover's play is light and witty, with characterizations well-depicted if somewhat obvious. The dialogue is natural and amusing. The chief weakness is in the plot, which is slight, artificial, and rather lacking in climax, so much so that the audience at Hart House last Saturday were by no means sure, when the curtain went down, that the show was over. It needs more of a wallop in the final curtain, and a somewhat more dramatic opening.

Outstanding among the players was W. E. S. Briggs, who avoided a fault some of the rest were too guilty of, the fault of being consciously funny. From the days of Bully Bottom on, the true farceur should always make the audience think he is unaware he is being funny. Anything else is destructive of illusion, and a challenge to the audience to keep from laughing if they can. Quite often they are successful. He had excellent support from Peggy Rhoades, Marion Viccars, Purvis Wood, and Graham Garton.

Proceeding the main event was a curtain-raiser in five scenes, a dialogue between two young newly-weds on a honeymoon canoe trip, from the pen of Virginia Coyne Knight, "Babes in the Woods." The play has some deliciously comic dialogue, but on the whole seems to read better than it acts, possibly because of the unnecessary and wholly unconvincing attempts at realism in the setting. Stanley Raven and Anne Ferguson handled the dialogue very acceptably.

One feels the P.S.G. is doing good work, but one wishes it would exercise more ingenuity and imagination and thoroughness on its settings and lighting.

COMING EVENTS

POSSESSION of an extraordinary memory is undoubtedly one of the important factors in the rapid rise to international renown of Eugene Ormandy, conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra which comes to Variety Arena, May 17. Like Toscanini, Ormandy conducts from memory. He admits that this enables him to keep in closer contact with his men by eye and baton, but suggests that rather too much credit is likely to be given to powers of memory in the case of successful conductors who do not use scores. He believes that no quality of memory without fine musicianship will take a conductor very far. He would probably agree, however, that an unusually good memory is a very great convenience, if only as a time saver. Ormandy can, for example, learn an entire symphony and conduct it from memory with power and authority within two days. His most astonishing feat, in the opinion of most musicians, is the memorizing of Verdi's "Requiem" (which takes an hour and a half to perform) in two and a half days. But the average person is more likely to be intrigued by the numerous stories which suggest that the man's cerebral powers border on the superhuman. One of these describes him suddenly stopping a rehearsal of Beethoven's

Seventh Symphony and admonishing the second flutist.

"You should have played C-sharp, not C-natural," said Ormandy. "You did the same thing four years ago at our concert in Chicago."

"That was 'The Firebird,'" the surprised flute player replied.

"Quite right. You did make that mistake in 'The Firebird,' but that was only three years ago in Toledo. You first played that C-natural for C-sharp four years ago in Chicago."

MARTHA GOMPH, harpist, will be the guest artist with the Toronto Chapter Chorus of the Canadian Singers Guild who are presenting their annual concert, May 15 at 8.15 p.m., in the Crystal Ballroom of the King Edward Hotel. The chorus of forty-five is conducted by Walter Bates.

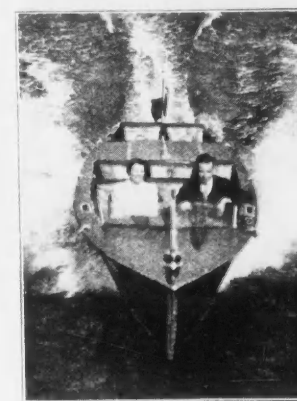
AMONG the last piano concerts of the season will be that given by Madeline Bone and Elsie Bennett in the Eaton Auditorium, May 19. They have arranged a program which will include solo work as well as two piano numbers.

"The Sleeping Beauty" at Hart House Theatre, May 15 at 2.30 p.m., is the final presentation of the season of the Children's Theatre, the ambitious project of the University Settlement undertaken experimentally with the idea of providing theat-



MADLINE BONE, two-pianist with Elsie Bennett, appearing in recital on Wednesday, May 19.

rical entertainment and education for children who are unable to afford so much as the price of a movie. The script for "The Sleeping Beauty" has been written by Miss G. K. Donohue of Guelph, Ont., and the production is the work of the Junior League of Toronto. Gordon Webber of the Art Gallery of Toronto, who has painted exceptionally fine sets for the previous plays of the series, is again in charge of scenery.



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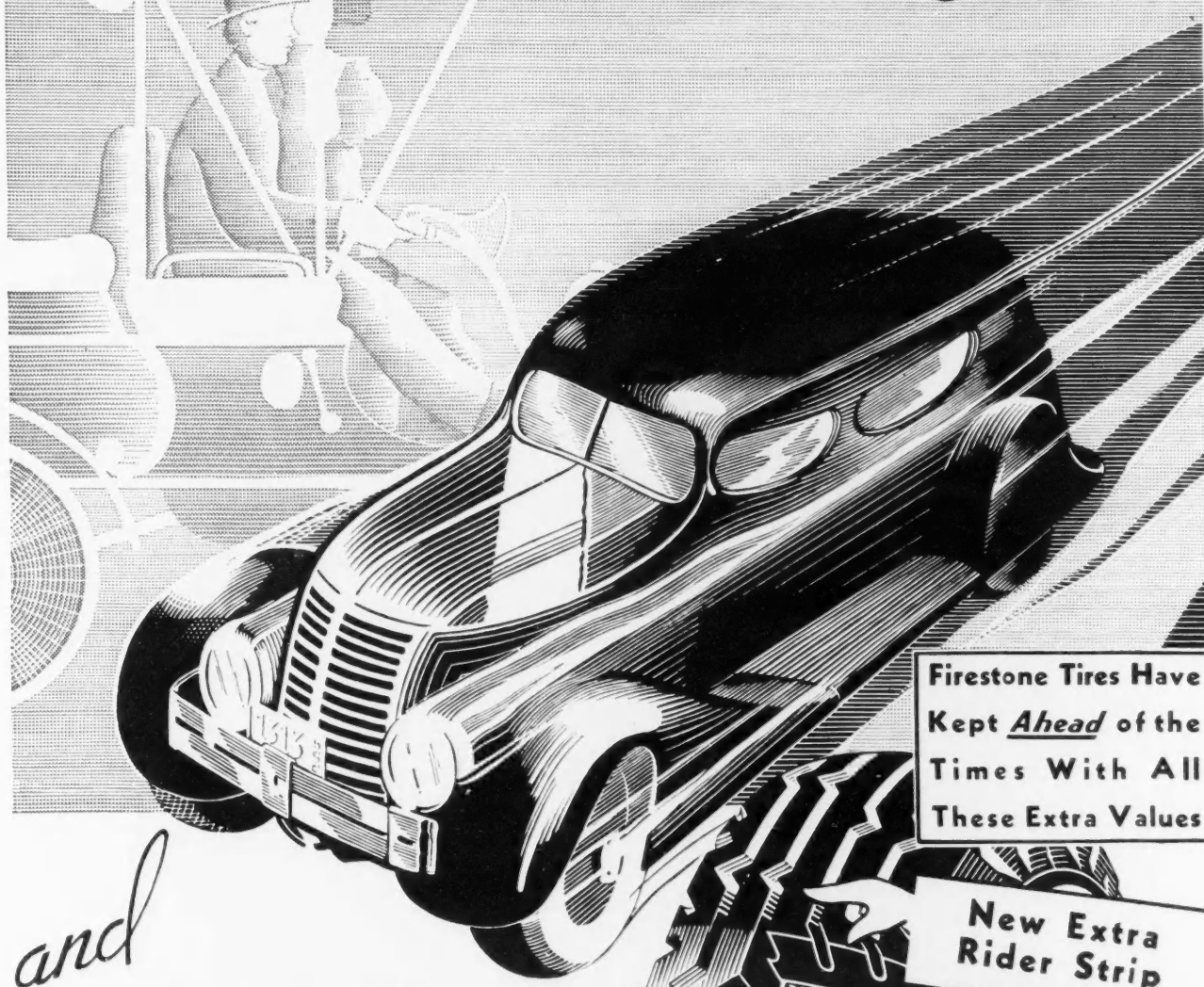
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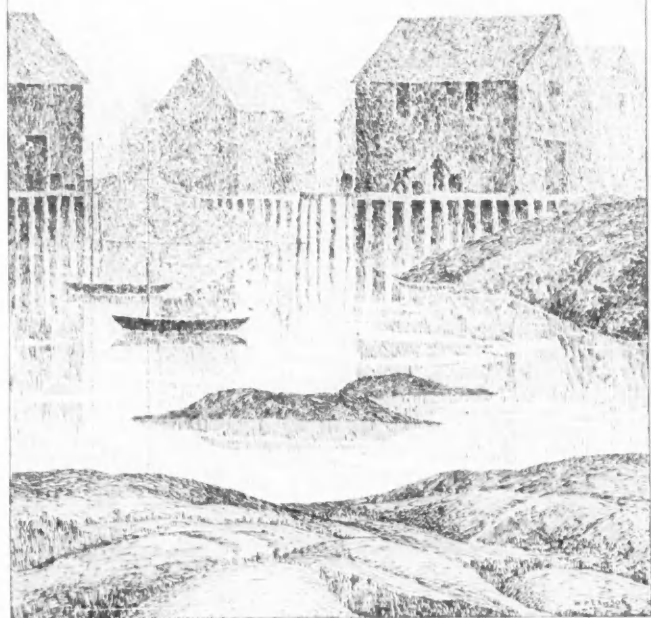
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FOG AT PEGGY'S COVE, one of fifty pen and ink drawings by Wendell P. Lawson, of Leaside, for a history of Nova Scotia by G. G. Campbell to be published by Ryerson in the near future; sixteen of the drawings have been acquired recently by the Public Archives of Nova Scotia. The drawing reproduced above was recently on view at the Art Gallery of Toronto in the annual exhibition of the Canadian Society of Graphic Art.



The Treasury Department of the PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Announces the Results of the "Pay-As-You-Go Policy" for the
Fiscal Year, April 1, 1936 to March 31, 1937

Statement of Ordinary Revenue and Expenditure for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1937

NET ORDINARY REVENUE		NET ORDINARY EXPENDITURE	
Department	Amount	Department	Amount
Agriculture	\$ 807.65	Agriculture	\$ 1,546,471.94
Attorney-General	1,900,005.55	Attorney-General	2,290,164.08
Education	1,805.92	Education	10,001,950.31
Game and Fisheries	782,217.68	Game and Fisheries	446,131.57
Health	38,485.03	Health	6,128,023.08
Highways		Highways	4,931,506.65
(a) Signs, Pumps, Garages, etc.	\$ 298,076.18	Insurance	65,247.87
(b) Gasoline Tax (less refunds)	15,761,876.97	Labour	270,973.87
(c) Motor Vehicles	10,916,491.08	Lands and Forests	1,890,019.83
	26,976,444.23	Legislation	270,314.38
Insurance	237,840.86	Lieutenant Governor	12,459.73
Labour	7,316.17	Mines	319,660.58
Lands and Forests	2,974,907.34	Municipal Affairs	63,053.57
Legislation	6,027.07	Northern Development	1,407,475.63
Mines	2,110,581.32	Prime Minister	153,896.20
Prime Minister	22,632.20	Provincial Auditor	112,577.29
Provincial Secretary	680,280.28	Provincial Secretary	863,237.41
Provincial Treasurer (including Succession Duties Collected, \$15,991,870.80)	45,344,211.91	Provincial Treasurer	962,164.58
Public Works	7,285.34	Public Welfare	5,005,388.34
Stationery Account—Excess of Distribution over Purchases	5,026.00	Public Works	565,098.28
		Miscellaneous—Including Workmen's Compensation Board— (Payment to Board, \$47,458.15)	54,238.58
			\$37,360,453.77
		Public Debt—Interest, Exchange, etc.	20,548,990.35
			\$87,904,441.12
		Unemployment Direct Relief and Administration thereof	13,270,057.29
			\$71,174,501.41
	\$80,488,439.95		

RECAPITULATION Ordinary Revenue and Expenditure

Ordinary Net Revenue as above	\$80,488,439.95
Ordinary Net Expenditure as above (before providing for Unemployment Direct Relief)	57,904,444.12
Surplus—(before providing for Unemployment Direct Relief)	\$22,583,995.83
Less—Unemployment Direct Relief and Administration thereof	13,270,057.29
Surplus for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1937	\$ 9,313,938.54

THE DEBT POSITION OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO As at the close of the fiscal year ended March 31, 1937

GROSS DEBT	
As at March 31, 1936	\$689,558,513.76
As at March 31, 1937	656,460,348.37
Reduction in Gross Debt for the Year	\$33,098,165.39
DEBENTURE DEBT (LESS SINKING FUNDS)	
As at March 31, 1936	\$ 544,112,054.80
As at March 31, 1937	527,973,350.86
Reduction in Debenture Debt for the Year	\$ 26,138,703.94
TREASURY BILLS OUTSTANDING	
As at March 31, 1936	\$50,000,000.00
As at March 31, 1937	58,000,000.00
Reduction in Treasury Bills for the Year	\$12,000,000.00

CERTIFIED TRUE AND CORRECT

E. H. Mann
Provincial Auditor

In pursuance of a promise made during the Third Session of the Nineteenth Legislature of the Province of Ontario, I take this opportunity of publishing, for the information of the citizens of Ontario, the above financial report, together with this announcement as to the plans of the Government for passing on to the people certain benefits made available by reason of the surplus of \$9,313,938.54, realized last year:—

MUNICIPAL DRAINAGE AID AND TILE DRAINAGE DEBENTURES

A reduction in interest on Municipal Drainage Debentures and Tile Drainage Debentures effective April 1, 1937, from 3 per centum to 4 per centum.

PASSENGER MOTOR CAR LICENSE FEES

A substantial reduction in passenger motor car fees will be announced before October 15 next.

LICENSE FEES ON COMMERCIAL VEHICLES

Effective on November 1, 1937, when the 1934 permits will be available, there will be a reduction of 25 per cent. in the fees to be charged for the registration of all farm trucks and all other commercial motor vehicles and commercial trailers.

The approximate annual saving will be \$1,000,000.00 to the operators of commercial vehicles.

PROVINCIAL SUBSIDY

The Province of Ontario will pay, by way of a grant, to every city, town, village and township of the Province a sum representing the equivalent of one mill on the dollar of their respective assessments for general municipal purposes. This grant is made unconditionally, but in the expectation and with the intent that the amount shall be passed on to the taxpayers of every community by a reduction of one mill in the general municipal tax rate. The subsidy will amount, in the aggregate, to the sum of approximately \$3,000,000.00.

ROAD SUBSIDIES TO TOWNSHIPS

The 314 Townships which have in the past received subsidies of less than 50 per cent. will enjoy an increase to 50 per cent. The annual benefit to the 314 Townships will be approximately \$100,000.00.

OLD AGE PENSIONS AND MOTHERS' ALLOWANCES

To further take the burden off real estate, the Provincial Government will assume the municipalities' share of Old Age Pensions and Mothers' Allowances.

This will enable the municipal councils to reduce their taxation by approximately \$5,500,000.00 per annum.

PENSIONS FOR THE BLIND

The Province will assume the municipalities' share of the cost of this social legislation. It is estimated that the municipalities will therefore save approximately \$100,000.00 per annum.

AMUSEMENTS TAX

Effective June 1, 1937, the Amusements Tax will be totally abolished. As over 80 per cent. of the amusements tax is collected from admissions of 25 cents or under, the benefit, largely to citizens of lesser means, will amount to \$1,500,000.00 for the year 1937.

M. J. Stephenson
Prime Minister and Provincial
Treasurer

SATURDAY NIGHT

SECTION II

PEOPLE » TRAVEL » FASHION » HOMES » LETTERS

TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 15, 1937

OUR KING AND QUEEN

BY ALDEN BANCROFT

IT HAS been truly said that the history of a country reflects the character of its people, and it is probably equally true that the character of the people reflects their home life.

To the late King George V and the Queen Mother goes the honor of destroying the old Victorian shibboleth that royalty must marry royalty, no matter how uneugenic the resulting union might be. All the members of the present Royal House of Windsor were encouraged to choose their partners in life without regard to kinship to any ruling families, and in no case with happier results than when our present King, George VI, as Duke of York, went wooing the Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, daughter of the ancient Scottish house of Strathmore. No more united and democratic family has ever ascended the throne than King George VI and his consort, Queen Elizabeth.

PRINCE Albert Frederick Arthur George, second son of King George V and the Queen Mother, was born at York Cottage on December 14, 1895.

For many years the royal baby was delicate and needed careful nursing and attention. He was forbidden rough games and carefully protected from the weather. He was of a shy, retiring nature and handicapped by a nervous stammer. Notwithstanding these handicaps, he grew up to be the best all-round athlete of the Royal family, being particularly good at tennis.

He was destined for the Navy and at the age of fourteen went to Osborne, passing on to the Royal Naval College at Dartmouth and was gazetted midshipman in September, 1913.

At the outbreak of war he was midshipman on H.M.S. Collingwood. He was promoted sub-lieutenant and served ably in the war, being in the thick of the Jutland fight.

In 1917 Prince Albert became attached to the Royal Air Force and the following year qualified for a pilot and was promoted to the rank of Wing Commander, and later to that of Group-Captain, and served on the staff of the Independent Force, R.A.F. in France. On January 1st, 1921, his appointment to the rank of Commander R.N. was taken to mark the official close of his naval career.

MEANWHILE, with the war over, Prince Albert and his brother, Prince Henry, went into residence at Cambridge, and entered enthusiastically into the work and life of the University. There was a time, not so very long ago, when Princes in residence were hedged about by formalities, but Prince Albert was of the new age. He took his share in sports and used to cycle to lectures just as any other undergraduate. He took up history, economics and civics, and later put his knowledge to practical use when he became a pioneer of industrial and civic welfare. From those university days King George has been keenly interested in every movement relating to social betterment and has proved himself a constructive thinker on these questions.

It was in 1920 that Prince Albert was created Duke of York, Earl of Inverness and Baron Killarney. This marked the real beginning of his public career and he began to identify himself prominently with social work. He became President of the Industrial Welfare Society, whose purpose he himself defined as "to bring about a revival of that spirit of industrial comradeship which has taken hold of masters and men in the past, and to restore gradually the old sentiments of friendship which existed many years ago between employer and employed."

THE Duke of York took his new responsibilities seriously and has done much to acquaint himself with the working conditions of men and women in factories and workshops all over the country. He evinced great interest in safety on the roads long before it became recognized as a national problem, and has given consistent support to the National Safety First Association. One of his remarks to the Association—"Cultivate a spirit of good fellowship on the road"—led to the founding of a special section of the Association called "The Road Fellowship League."

It was in 1920, too, that the Duke took his seat in the House of Lords and spoke on industrial welfare. But perhaps the activity which is best known to the public is that of President of the National Playing Fields Association, on behalf of which he has been very active. It was in connection with this that the Duke put one of his favorite beliefs into practice—the belief that the breaking down of artificial barriers is all to the good in the solution of social and industrial problems, and it was in the summer of 1921 that he organized on his own initiative a seaside camp to which he invited 100 boys—half from the great public schools and half from working-class homes. The camp was a great success, and is now a popular annual event.

THE year 1921 saw the Duke's election to the Jockey Club, and on the same day he was gazetted a Group-Captain of the R.A.F. The King has always interested himself keenly in the progress of aviation, both military and civil, and loses no opportunity of furthering the good work, which he has himself described as a vital link of Empire.



THEIR GRACIOUS MAJESTIES
KING GEORGE VI AND QUEEN ELIZABETH

The year 1922 again saw a multiplicity of interests and undertakings too numerous to mention. In April he went to Belgrade to act at the wedding of King Alexander of Serbia and Princess Marie, and in October he represented his father at the Coronation of King Ferdinand of Roumania.

A week or two before he set off for Roumania, the Duke paid a visit to Glamis Castle, the significance of which future events were to make manifest, for in January 1923, the Duke became betrothed to the Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon.

They had met many times before—the first at a party when Lady Elizabeth was five and Prince Albert a schoolboy at Eton. In 1921 he had stayed at Glamis Castle with his mother and sister. It was on that visit that the Lady Elizabeth took the Duke walking through the adjacent magnificent countryside and probably showed him the burns where she had fished and the heather-clad moors she loved so well, but it was not until nearly two years afterwards that the royal engagement was announced.

"All the world loves a lover" and that the Duke of York should choose a commoner as wife appealed to the public, particularly the Scottish public, who were delighted with the closer link with the British throne. The wedding took place in April of that year and the charming smile of the Duchess took England by storm. The marriage of a Prince in the direct line of succession to a commoner was the first that had happened for two hundred and fifty years.

WHEN the Duke married the Lady Elizabeth it was not the first occasion on which a Lyon had been linked with royalty. In 1372 Lady Elizabeth's ancestor, Sir John Lyon of Forteviot, Chamberlain of Scotland, married Lady Jean Stewart, daughter of Robert II, and received from the King the Thanage of Glamis.

Although a Scotswoman, the Lady Elizabeth was as much at home in England as Scotland. She was born and spent her earlier years at St. Paul's Walden, Bury, Hertfordshire, her birthday being August 4, 1896, but she grew up at Glamis, a castle which looks like a city and is as remarkable within as without, being as much associated with royalty as with ghosts. The whole history of Glamis and the Strathmore family is one to stir the imagination.

In its present form Glamis Castle dates mostly from the 17th century but the original structure was as old as the 11th century, for Macbeth was Thane of Glamis. Sir Walter Scott spent a night in the

castle when he was twenty and gives a striking recital of his experiences in his "Demonology and Witchcraft."

Lady Elizabeth was educated entirely at home, and, indeed, may be said to have had her interests centred in her home life. During a long illness of the Countess of Strathmore, it fell to Lady Elizabeth to act as hostess at Glamis and also to deputize for her mother at public engagements. This led to the discovery of her ability, nervous and shy though she was, to say the right word, an ability which has served her in good stead in the higher sphere to which destiny has called her.

Like the King, Queen Elizabeth is thoroughly democratic and modern, having all the best qualities of the woman of today and yet, through her upbringing, fully conscious of the dignity of her position, while retaining the simplicity and charm which can only adorn both queen and commoner alike.

FOR three months before her marriage the Lady Elizabeth spent in London and received instruction in the duties and etiquette proper to her position near the Throne. An elderly courtier coached her in the rigid forms of precedence, dress and conversation which she must observe. Queen Mary would often be present and offer kindly advice, and would take Lady Elizabeth off afterwards to her private boudoir.

In April came the wedding, amid popular rejoicing, and for three months after the Queen gave receptions and family parties for her daughter-in-law, whose quiet domesticated tastes fitted in so well with her own. Queen Mary discovered in her son's wife all the qualities she would have asked, including a lack of any pretensions or slavish obedience to the world of fashion. Between the two had sprung up a rare friendship, a friendship which has drawn them closer together as the years have gone by.

The Duchess naturally continued the fine domestic tradition in which she had been brought up and made her home the foundation of the public life of the Duke and herself. That marriage can make or mar a man was never more plainly demonstrated than in the marriage of the Duke and Duchess of York. The change in the Duke was remarkable. It completely banished his intense nervousness and gave him new confidence. His stammer and shyness were overcome. The Duchess accompanied him everywhere and her life was a constant stream of public engagements—opening bazaars, hostels, new buildings, with ever the same grace and charming smile.

THE MAIDS OF HONOR

BY ELISSA ST. JOHN

DOUBTLESS many people think of a Royal Maid of Honor as some elegant debutante with languid thoughts and languid ways, whose task is to occasionally make a picturesque appearance at Royal functions. Actually, a Maid of Honor's day begins when the Queen wakes in the morning and ends when she climbs into bed at night. Between whiles she may be required as secretary, needlewoman, player of all indoor and outdoor games, human encyclopaedia, nurse, confidante, philosopher, entertainer. She must never leave her Sovereign without permission.

When the King and Queen took up their residence in Buckingham Palace, the quarters allotted to the Maids of Honor were again occupied after having been vacant since the death of King George V. These apartments were entirely renovated by the orders of Queen Mary in 1924 when some of the rooms previously occupied by Princess Mary were taken over, and they were thus brought into closer proximity to the Queen's private apartments.

IT IS ESSENTIAL that these suites should be near at hand, for the position of Maid of Honor is unlike that of the Women of the Bedchamber, who only appear at court for ceremonies and entertainments, and is no sinecure. Formerly it was the duty of the Mistress of the Robes, the Ladies of the Bedchamber, the Women of the Bedchamber, and the Maids of Honor to assist the Queen at her daily toilette, which was a process even in England closely associated with ceremony. That is now entirely done away with. The Maids of Honor assist the Queen in other ways.

They are eight in number and are usually the daughters or grand-daughters of peers, but may be the daughters of men who have distinguished themselves in the service of the country. When they have no title or precedence they are given the courtesy title of "Honorable" and rank after the daughters of barons. In the past it has been the custom to select Maids of Honor from families who are not over-wealthy. The tour of duty at the Palace is usually for a fortnight or three weeks at a time.

AT STATE appearances of the Queen it is the duty of the Maids of Honor to escort her to the Throne Room and stand near at hand. They are also in attendance when the Queen goes out in State. Thus at the Coronation all the Maids of Honor will be present, whilst at other public functions two or more of the Maids may be in attendance. They form part of the royal retinue at receptions to foreign royalty. In processions they occupy the carriage immediately behind the Queen's.

The work of a Maid of Honor does not by any means consist entirely of public appearances in attendance on her Majesty. "Behind the scenes" is a strenuous tour of duty, for whilst the Maids are the intimate friends of the Queen they are also at her beck and call to assist her in work or play throughout the day. Upon the Queen devolve many duties and a great deal of highly important work, and it would be well-nigh impossible for her to get through it without the assistance of her Maids.

AFTER breakfast a Maid of Honor helps the Queen with her correspondence. Much of the official correspondence which falls to the Queen is attended to by private secretaries, but more intimate and personal affairs are dealt with by the Queen herself and her Maids, to whom the speaking and writing fluently of one or more foreign languages is essential.

Correspondence attended to, there is a matter of the newspapers and books. No one has to be better acquainted with what is going on in the world than the King and Queen, and both make a point of keeping in touch with all phases of life and industry by a study of newspapers and books. To help in this a Maid of Honor must have a sound education and a good knowledge of affairs.

Her Majesty's Maids can also help her in seeing to the hundred and one matters that arise in running so complicated an establishment as Buckingham Palace, whilst thought always has to be given to affairs in the other royal residences, Windsor, Sandringham, Balmoral.

WHEN the Queen goes shopping or on a private call to friends she takes a Maid of Honor with her, and frequently invites one or more to luncheon or dinner in the private apartments. In the ordinary way the Maids of Honor lunch and dine with the other members of the royal entourage, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Household.

After afternoon tea or dinner Maids of Honor are in attendance should the Queen desire company for music or cards, and only when the Queen retires to bed does the day's round of duty come to an end.

Maids of Honor also attend the Queen when she goes on holiday, and as Queen Elizabeth will be visiting Sandringham and Balmoral, Maids will attend her to these places, where though there are still duties to perform, there is much more time for leisure. Whatever game or recreation the Queen indulges in, her Maids are expected to be able to play their part, whilst they also accompany her on charitable missions, visiting the sick, or making enquiries about any of the royal servants of house, farm, or field, about whom the Queen may be solicitous.

THE DISTAFF SIDE

BY MARIE CLAIRE

THE Captains and the Kings depart and presumably we can now settle down to enjoy the new reign under a Monarchy both sober and industrious. The parties marking the grandest Season for many years in London will continue until Cowes week in July;—friends will keep coming back with first hand information, repeating all sorts of things heard over the radio as they occurred;—and perhaps we can stop hearing every shade of red, blue, green, or yellow called a Coronation color in the shops. On the whole, it is very satisfactory to have those Crowns on straight at last.

THE life of that energetic politician and delightful essayist, Augustine Birrell, has recently been published by Faber & Faber in London, written by the man best qualified to do it, Mr. Birrell himself. It is called "Things Past Redress" and is a book that anyone who appreciates the art of the essay will want at least to dip into.

A good book of essays is a source of repeated satisfaction—witness "Elia" which continues to entertain people who never heard of anything else Charles Lamb ever wrote. It is a form of writing excellent for the broken hours of modern reading, for it can be picked up and dropped and enjoyed again without breaking the continuity of a story or demanding a carry-over of mood. You may not be able, for example, to read Virginia Woolf's "The Waves" with any enthusiasm, but I defy you, if you can read at all, not to enjoy her "Common Reader," a superb book of light essays.

Mr. Birrell's "Self-Selected Essays" is another of those collections of short entertainments that engage the mind as well as the fancy. In its pre-

face the author explains that "his friend Mr. John Buchan had previously made a selection of the essays for the Nelson Series," but these are extras. The one on "The Gospel According to Dr. Johnson," is a witty paraphrase of that gentleman's philosophy and forthright manner. "If any tyrant prevents your goings out

YEAH, DOROTHY!

BY MONA GOULD

O DOROTHY PARKER

Is well as well!
Her verse is salty;
It doesn't smell
Of cheap perfume
And a candy counter.
It doesn't smack of a mouldy church
And though you busily search and search
Platitudes you will never find;
That lady writes
From a clear bright mind.

Some may prefer the "sampler" type,
And others a stanza of pickled tripe.

While others still may be "Kipling-ized"
(If you know how many, you'd be surprised!)

But give us Dorothy, with our mutton,
Who socks, every time, the poetic button!

and your comings in, fill your pockets
with large stones and kill him as he
passes. Then go home and think no
more about it. . . . The only liberty
worth turning out into the street for,
is the liberty to do what you like in
your own house and to say what you
like in your own inn. . . . All work
is bondage." Nice Mr. Birrell.

OUR favourite story of the week is about a friend who was driving alone from Western Saskatchewan to Winnipeg. He is slightly deaf but admits it with even more than the customary reluctance.

He got very tired driving alone and talking to himself loud enough to be heard and keep himself awake, so when he stopped at a gas station in a small town he asked the attendant if he knew of anyone going through who might like a lift East. The man put him in touch with a middle-aged pair headed for Manitoba and the three drove amicably till late that night our friend deposited them at their own front gate. The woman said thanks and good-bye and went in, the husband paused, and then leaning on the door, after a look around, said something confidentially that our friend interpreted as a suggestion about a little refreshment. "Thanks, but I wouldn't dare risk it when I'm driving," he said, and was surprised to see the startled look on his late guest's face. It wasn't until he was five miles away that the words of the query really took shape in his mind as these things will. He then realized the man had said, "I hope you have made the Lord your Leader."

SUNROOM, verandah and garden furnishings are crowding other house furnishings to the wall these days. You will like the new rope rugs from Holland. They look and actually are cool underfoot, are reversible, come in charming colors and patterns, and should wear like a pig's nose. An all-over Chevron or herringbone pattern in plain greens, navy blue, rust, brown and so on is admirable, while the stripes and plaids combining one or more of the above colors with white (the white and dark blue is a dandy) are smart.



SMALL FAITH IN SPRING. The small dark object to the right of the tree trunk is a wild mallard duck with its head under its wing photographed on the Fenway in Boston a week or two ago by David Baker, 184 Cartier Street, Ottawa.

They've done quite a bit of travelling by the time they settle down with you here, for the rope comes from the South seas and the Dutch twist and weave it in Amsterdam. They cost considerably less than the grass rugs of other days.

Then for those of you who like to trail a lily white hand from a lazily swinging hammock beneath the trees, there's a new kind of hammock out-

fit that gives you all the old effect with much more chic. And it needs no carefully spaced trees or unsightly strong posts to hold its hooks. A white iron boat-shaped support holds the whole thing. Instead of a knitted material, the hammock itself is a brilliant green duck with white ropes. We should think it would give exactly the same dear old collapsed feeling about the diaphragm that has distin-

guished the common hammock for many years, and curiously enough endeared it to us all.

THE gentleman who calls himself The Sea Captain has just returned to his shop from an inland voyage to Mexico. Nowhere else that we know will you find such Mexican jade jewellery and cigarette boxes as he's brought home. It's really a very hard quartz and a beautiful mossy green, and carved by natives in old Aztec patterns. There's a bracelet made of thin carved panels of the stuff set with silver, rings, and big important looking brooches—as handsome semi-precious jewellery as you will find this side of the Alps.

The cigarette boxes are heavy and hinged and the same gorgeous green. The curious half human, half bird or animal heads and figures that decorate Mayan ruins appear in the carvings which are not like anything else you ever saw, so queer they are, and entertainingly obscure. There are some heavy Mexican silver bracelets too that are very tricky. One is about 2½" wide and in places at least 1½" thick—a great cuff of silver elaborately chased and embossed. A very fine weapon in any sort of playful little altercation, involving a murder perhaps, and mighty decorative for your milder moments.

WORLD OF ART

BY G. CAMPBELL MCINNES

RECENT achievements by Canadian students and children, both at home and abroad have again focussed attention on the excellent work that is being done in all parts of the Dominion, in technical schools and children's art centres, and reflect great credit on the ability and sympathy of instructors. From Saint John, N.B. comes the news that three pupils of the art department of the Saint John Vocational School received, in open competition with over a thousand entrants from Canada and the United States, cash awards for outstanding work submitted to the student poster art exhibition at Cleveland, Ohio. This is particularly gratifying, since it is in the realm of advertising that fine art can make its widest and strongest appeal.

At Ottawa, six paintings by children were selected from work by all sections of the Dominion, to hang at the Paris Exposition this summer. I understand that the work submitted was in general of high quality and showed what great advances have been made in the past few years. Chief honors were scored by Fritz Brandtner, director of the Children's Art Centre in Montreal, whose pupils, Sarah Berovitch, Paul Perreault, and John Swail secured, respectively, first place in the 14 to 18 section, and second and third places in the 7 to 13 section. Mr. Brandtner has been conducting his school with practically no assistance, and under severe financial handicaps for the past year and these awards are a tribute to his courage and understanding. First place in the 7 to 13 section went to Billy Withrow of the Children's Art Centre in Toronto, and second and third places in the 14 to 18 section to Lottie Palmoff and Sarah Steinberg of the Baron Byng High School, Montreal, of which Miss Anne Savage is the director.

At the Art Gallery of Toronto there is a small showing of children's art from every continent except Australia, and despite its variety, each exhibit has those striking qualities common to children's work—acute perception, realism, and generic or symbolic concepts realized through brilliant color and decorative design. Most interesting is the work of the American Indian, Colombian and Polish children. Saddest of all are the four German exhibits where the child's free approach has been strait-jacketed into the tight rendering of uniformed men, brown shirted yomasters and swastika flags. For those who were unlucky enough to miss the recent Thomson show, the East Gallery is at present hung with a selection of his work.

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THE DRESSING TABLE

BY ISABEL MORGAN

AS THE ever-changing, always new parade of cosmetics goes by, we find it as interesting as having a seat on the aisle at the openings of all the new shows. As much artistry and showmanship goes into the presentation of the better perfumes, powders and creams, and the rest of the toiletries that women love, as in an important new production about to open for the first time on Broadway.

We like to think of Letherie as the Ziegfeld of the cosmetic world. These products are done in the lavish, eye-filling, gorgeous manner of that of the great showman's extravaganzas. For instance, there is the Bouquet Letherie in the Tweed odour, an enchanting fragrance in a bottle the size and shape of a wine decanter with a large glass stopper that looks like hand-moulded glass. The decanter has sprays of frosted flowers and leaves on its surface, and the weight and shape are perfect for pouring the eau de cologne over the skin. It is a lavish thing, obviously intended for use only by those extravagant persons who have neither the necessity nor the inclination to hoard such luxuries.

ANOTHER is the Miracle presentation package of Letherie. This perfume with its elusive, opulent odour is the sort of thing one naturally expects to find in the company of gowns bearing the names of great designers, bench-made shoes and the most fastidious personal discrimination. The perfume container of clear and frosted glass of unusual design is enshrined in a gold-banded black and white box with an oddly shaped metal fastener repeating the design of the perfume container. When opened the front of the box drops down to reveal the bottle craftily placed, as though on a stage, between two white columns.

Very gay and lighthearted in mood is Bal Masque with its animated design of masqued figures in dusty pink and powder blue as they dance about the cover of the box. When the cover is removed three of the Letherie bouquets are revealed on a silver stand—in the Tweed, Miracle and Gardenia odours. These ought to be especially pleasing to the fickle lass who delights in variety in all things.

All of them are as thrilling to look at as they are to sniff!

SO MANY new shades of nail polish are following one another in such rapid succession these days, we are a bit dizzy trying to keep track of them all. Be sure of it, however, it is no one's fault but your own, certainly not that of the people who make nail polish for a living, if you cannot find a shade to match any line of frock under the sun. Speaking of the sun, we think you will approve of the new "Hollywood Tan" shade of Moon Glow nail lacquer, particularly later in the season when hands begin to darken with the sun. It is rich in that tawny russet shade with a touch of rose, and should prove unusually becoming with darkly tanned hands. This is a cream polish, made in Hollywood, and is exceptionally tactful in concealing white spots or other imperfections that may appear on the nails.

COLOR still reigns in printed silks. Great splashes of color, mixtures of many different tones, elusive silks for both day and evening. Even in the more conventional neat prints there is color emphasis.

Newest are the huge cabbagey florals in strong colors scattered widely over flat or crinkly crepe grounds. Very new are large florals on white crinkled crepes, for spectator sportswear, showing the trend toward greater formality in sports and afternoon clothes. They also appear on light and dark grounds for dramatic evening gowns. Great splashy floral designs using several different colors in a single blossom are spaced widely with graceful stems filling in part of the ground. Enormous leaf and flower patterns combine colors never seen in nature. All of which seems to indicate that dresses in their glory of color will rival even the summer's flower gardens.

TRAVELERS

Mr. and Mrs. John Porteous have taken up their residence at the Herkley Hotel, Montreal, until the middle of May, when they leave for Woodlands, Que., where they will spend the summer.

Mr. Justice and Mrs. Price Montague have left Winnipeg by motor for the east, accompanied by their daughter, Mrs. Karl Wintemute, and her little daughter. Mr. Wintemute is at present in the east.

The Most Reverend J. C. Roper, Archbishop of Ottawa, is expected in Toronto on May 22, to assist in the formal opening of St. John's Convalescent Hospital, by Their Excellencies, The Governor-General of Canada and The Lady Tweedsmuir.

Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Hindle of Winnipeg, are in England for the Coronation, and are the guests of Viscount and Viscountess St. David.

Major and Mrs. Clifford Sifton and their daughters, Miss Ann and Miss June, of Toronto, are in London for the Coronation festivities.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Maughan have returned to Montreal by the Lady Somers from the West Indies, where they spent their honeymoon. Mrs. Maughan was formerly Miss Margaret Tooke.

Sir Montagu and Lady Allan have returned to Montreal from Pasadena, California, where they spent the winter.

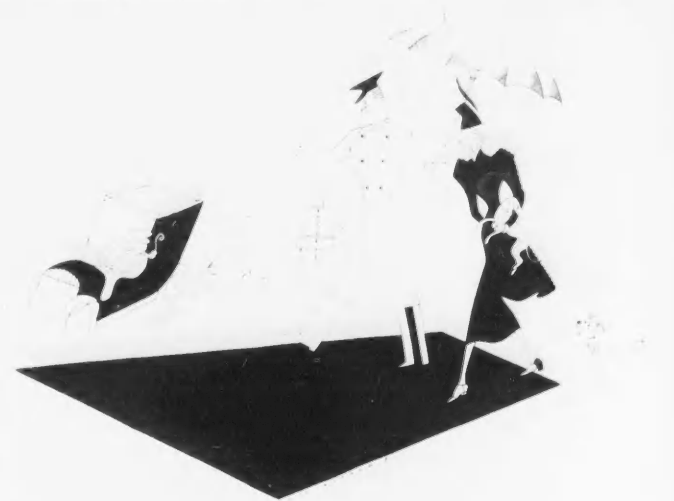
Mrs. George Carruthers has returned to Winnipeg from spending the winter in California. Her mother, Mrs. McDermott, accompanied Mrs. Carruthers.

Mrs. Lendrum McMeans has returned to Winnipeg after spending the winter in Nassau where she was the guest of her brother, Sir Arthur Harris.



A HAMILTON WEDDING of much interest was that of Mrs. Charles Peter Hall, née Miss Frances Eleanor Moodie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Moodie. Mr. Hall is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Hall, of Toronto.

—Photograph by Norma Featherstone Coules.



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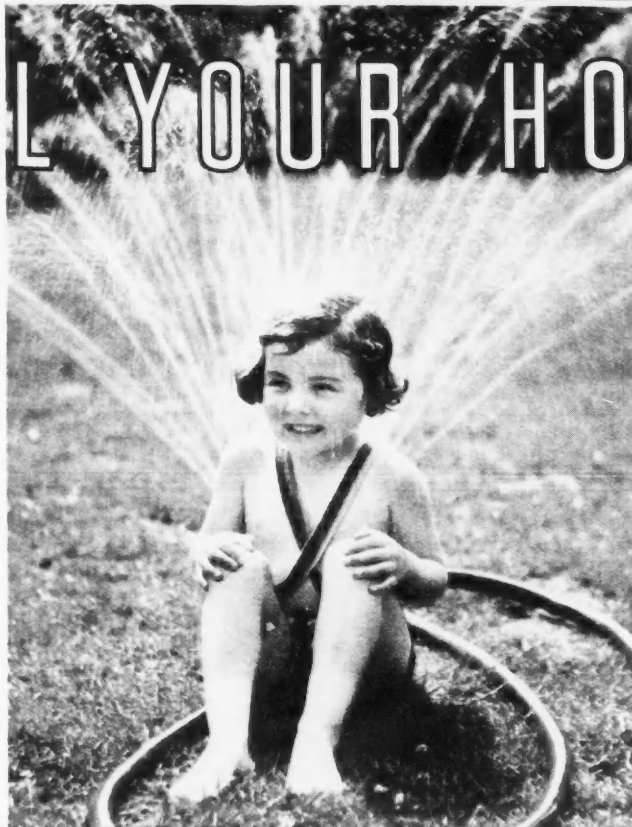
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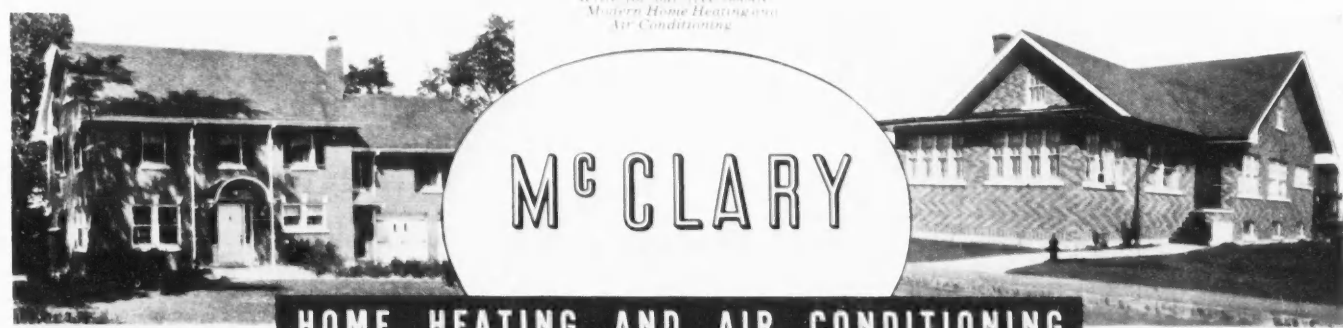
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PERMIT TO CIRCULATE

BY CONSTANCE GURD



NORA CONKLIN, contralto soloist at the closing concert of the season of the Toronto Conservatory of Music, May 6.

"A LOIS, Mesdemoiselles," Monsieur Dupont folded his hands across his stomach and leaned back in his chair for further discussion. "You have decided? . . . You will make the tour of France alone, in an automobile?"

We had been trying to imply this for at least half an hour; but in France, one must not hurry over decisions. Certainly not over decisions of such a fantastic nature as this one. We had come to the Canadian Legation for information as to where and how to buy a car, but so far, all we had gotten from the French attaché was a great deal of surprised and somewhat nervous interest, and many questions. We could see another now, forming on his lips. He gave it words.

"Monsieur your father, he was willing that you should adventure in this fashion?" And Madame your mother? And did you inform them that you wished also to go to Spain?"

My sister and I looked at each other, and decided by mutual consent not to dwell on the months of careful preparation, and the sowing of the good seed in parental minds. This, I hasten to add, was long before General Franco decided to add to the excitement of the land of bullfights.

"But certainly," I answered, "and now, Monsieur, if you will be so kind as to tell us . . ." Monsieur Dupont lifted a restraining hand; this haste was unseemly.

and somewhat dishevelled, having lost my way four times in the *metro*, and my first sight of Monsieur Petitjean was not calculated to restore my self-confidence. Obviously a fanatic admirer of the late Monsieur Daguerre, with a flattery so sincere that he even dressed like his hero, waxed moustache, wavy toupet, high stock collar and all, Monsieur Petitjean took one look at me, wiped his forehead resignedly with a purple handkerchief with white spots, and remarked sadly that he was at my service. On hearing what I wanted, he was suddenly galvanized into action, and showing me unceremoniously into a box-like contraption, ordered me to take eleven different expressions—successively, fortunately.

"Why?" I demanded innocently. "Mais, because that is what the police require," he replied impatiently. "Eh bien, Mademoiselle, vous êtes prête?" barked out this extraordinary Frenchman, who actually believed in getting down to business.

I WASN'T ready, of course—when I am one ready to have eleven different expressions taken in rapid succession? I did my non-movie-star best, however. And the results, while not exactly gratifying, must have proved a great source of amusement to the *gendarmes*. And I did not grudge it to them—theirs, after all, must be a dull life, but doubtfully enlivened by

"Mais, Mesdemoiselles, l'Espagne! A beautiful, I will even say superb, country—but for *jeunes filles* travelling alone . . ." he shook his head gravely. "There are brigands, Mesdemoiselles . . . and the fighting bulls—they are constantly being driven in herds over the highways, from the *quadrilles* to the bull-rings . . . And as for the table . . ." he sighed deeply, as one who lives again a bitter memory, "they use virgin oil on the salad!"

"It all sounds entirely enchanting, Monsieur. And now, if you will be so kind . . ."

"Ah oui! You wish to know about a car. *Madame tout va bien*, you wish to know. *Bien*, I will tell you . . ."

MONSIEUR LERAND, the gentleman to whom Monsieur Dupont referred us, was a salesman, but not, we were to understand, an *ordinaire* salesman. Ah, but no! He was personally known to Monsieur Dupont—was, in fact, *on capita* of his. And he would make himself a pleasure to help us with the insurance, the driver's license, and a mysterious something Monsieur Dupont alluded to darkly as "*un traptique*."

Monsieur Lerand was certainly a charming man. A little over-sanguine, perhaps, and a trifle set in his ways . . . it took us quite a while to explain to him that what we wanted was not a gigantic Renault of ninety horses, or even a *chic* Citroën of forty. But once he had grasped the idea that what we were looking for was the cheapest car we could get, he fell in heroically with our wishes. Not for nothing had he lived through four years of war *en Aragonne*. "His not to reason why" . . . On the third day of our meeting he valiantly drove us to one of the Peugeot Garages and stood by stoically while we went into raptures over a delightful little grey roadster "*on le Peugeot*" of (distinguingly for him) only five horses. But it looked quite good enough to us—all except the tires, which were bicycle tires and made the small car look rather like an overgrown perambulator.

But we clinched the sale with a speed which staggered our mentor, and drove home jubilantly. At last! We were about to start on our long desired trip! When could we leave? Tomorrow? Monsieur Lerand was shocked.

"Mais, Mesdemoiselles! You have not your license . . . and your *traptique* . . ."

"But we can get them this afternoon!"

Monsieur Lerand was even more shocked. "Mais c'est impossible, *monnes* . . . you must first acquire your *permis de conduire* and your *permis de circulation* . . . and then, there is the insurance . . . and le *traptique* . . ."

The *traptique* motif was getting on my nerves. I seized the bull by the horns.

"What," I demanded, "is a *traptique*?"

"A *traptique*, Mademoiselle! Since you continue to desire to go to Spain, a *traptique* is the paper necessary for you to penetrate into a foreign country accompanied by a car."

"How long does it take to get it?"

"Generally speaking, not more than a month."

"But we cannot wait that long! We are here on a visit—what shall we do, Monsieur Lerand, what shall we do?"

He smiled reassuringly.

"I LEAVE it to me, Mademoiselle. I will arrange for that. *Pour commencer*, you shall join the *Tourist Club de France*, and they will push the matter through as fast as possible—perhaps in four days. As for your insurance, I will look after that entirely, *ne vous en faites pas*. But then, there are your licenses: your permit to drive, and your permit to circulate . . ."

"Aren't they the same?" It seems to me you cannot circulate without driving and vice versa, so . . ."

Monsieur Lerand shrugged.

"It is a device for doubling the taxes," he remarked philosophically. "To get your licenses you must have your picture taken. Then you write to the Prefect of Police for the license. Also, if you have not driven before in France, it might be a good thing if I were to give you a few lessons."

Glancing apprehensively at a taxi which had darted out of a side street, narrowly avoiding a head-on collision with us, I agreed that perhaps a few lessons might not come amiss.

First, came the photographic ordeal. Never at my best before any kind of camera, I was at my primitive worst that afternoon in the offices of the *Photomaton De Luxe* (M. Alfred Petitjean, Propriétaire). I arrived weary

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EATON'S COLLEGE STREET

"How much does it cost to cure greasiness, Jane Seymour?"



When she came to my Salon her first question, actually, was that hardy perennial, "What foundation can I use to hide this greasiness?" To which I replied as usual, "None!" She looked surprised. "My dear woman," I said, "a greasy skin can't be hidden. It's got to be cured."

"But you can't do that," she said. "I've tried everything!"

"Have you ever tried daily care with properly planned preparations?" I asked.

"Well, not exactly," she owned, "but wouldn't that be frightfully expensive?"

"No," I said. "Not if you follow my suggested routine—which includes every preparation you need—and none you don't."

"Do tell me about it!" she said.

"Well," I said, "here's the programme. Cleansing Milk to cleanse and tone your skin every night. Pore Cream to reduce oiliness and bring big pores back to normal. Greaskin Cream to make your skin function healthily again, without adding extra lubrication. Astringent Lotion to close pores every day. Then for make-up, Petal Lotion as a foundation for your Greaskin Powder. Lipstick and Powder Rouge. And if you use those preparations faithfully EVERY DAY, I'll guarantee that shininess of yours will vanish."

She took me at my word. And when I saw her again she said: "I'd never have believed my skin could look so matt! Your preparations cost less than I expected, but they'd be a bargain at any price!"



Jane Seymour

BEAUTY PREPARATIONS

I have equally effective plans for dry and normal skins, too. Ask at any smart cosmetic counter, and do ask, also, for my book "Speaking Frankly." If you cannot obtain it, please write me: Jane Seymour, Lumsden Building, Toronto—mentioning your dealer's name, and I will gladly send it to you with my compliments.

crimes passionnels and contraventions, with now and then a *procès verbal* thrown in . . .

The next day, Monsieur Lerand was at our hotel bright and early (a full half hour before lunch), and we started. First, however, I indited a touching epistle to *Monsieur le Préfet de Police*, in accordance with Monsieur Lerand's detailed instructions. I deeply regret having lost my copy of this fascinating document, but I can remember that after an opening paragraph taken up with appropriate salutations, I recommended myself to the prefect's benevolence, because (rather irrelevantly, it seemed to me), I was "*une jeune étudiante très rangée*" . . . and of course I terminated by begging *Monsieur le Préfet* to believe in and to accept the sincere expression of my sentiments the most distinguished. I was also the bearer of a dignified letter from my hotel proprietor, declaring mendaciously that I had been in residence in the house for over six months, and adding that I was a very respectable person, in whom *Monsieur le Préfet* could repose his entire confidence. Armed with these, and my unique photos, Monsieur Lerand and I made our way to the *Poste de Police de l'Arrondissement*.

I WAS a little annoyed at being made to wait two hours there; but in the light of subsequent happenings, I should have been thrilled—because the prefect's representative passed me without question (I hope it wasn't because I really looked like *une jeune étudiante très rangée*—or because I resembled any of the Photomaton's eleven impressions of me!)

We waited away the time by looking over the insurance papers, to which I also affixed my signature. In connection with these, it was a relief to note that we were entirely covered for all possible accidents, including those occurring while the car was being driven by a drunken person, or a person asleep "providing said person had a driver's license"—a pretty, afterthought. Our public liability damages were looked after to the extent of 250,000 francs; the most, Lerand said, to which anyone had ever been condemned by a French tribunal for running over anyone.

"Of course," he remarked airily, "if it is a peasant woman you kill, it will not be that much—probably only 50,000 francs."

"And who is worth 250,000 francs?" I asked.

"Oh, not many people," he assured me; "the mayor of the village, possibly . . . But you will probably not run over a mayor . . ."

After we had finished with the Prefect, I had my first driving lesson—a harrowing experience, of which the highlight was my non-stop drive round the *Arc de Triomphe*, with hundreds of mad taxis hooting at my heels . . . round and round we went, vainly searching for an opening through which I might scurry into a side street like a frightened rabbit.

WHEN that was over, I was very near collapse, but Monsieur Lerand administered first aid by observing that I would not be driving much in Paris anyway, and that *les petites villes de province* could not compare with the capital in density of traffic. Besides, said he *Le Guide Michelin* indicated after the name of each city on what days a market or regional feast was held and circulation was difficult—all we had to do was to avoid certain towns on certain days . . . which sounded all right anyway (until we tried it!).

The next day I joined the Tourist Club de France. A comparatively brief procedure which took up a mere six hours and necessitated another set of photographs. But this time I only lost myself twice on the way to the Photomaton—and even thought up an entirely new set of eleven expressions. At six o'clock that evening, I was presented with three or four charming identification cards and told to return the next day for "*le trépitique*."

Well, I was there the next day . . . and the next . . . and the next. For hours at a time I sat on little benches, clutching little pink and yellow slips of paper with numbers on them, waiting to be called to numerous *guichets*, where various tyrants of bureaucracy, both male and female, took down all the intimate details of my family history. For a time I bore it meekly, sustained by the daily assurance of Monsieur Lerand, given forth during the meagre time I could spare for my driving lessons, that all would soon be well. But, suddenly, on the fifth day, my patience broke. I stalked up to *guichet numéro vingt-sept*, behind which I could glimpse a man of respectable years and what seemed to be reasonable intelligence, and poured my troubles into his ears. He was sympathetic.

"Eh bien, *Mademoiselle*, il n'y a pas de quoi . . . just give me your papers . . . je m'en charge. You shall see. It will not be long."

SURPRISINGLY, it wasn't. I had only been sitting ten minutes when my number was called again, and I gratefully went up to my benefactor.



MRS. R. P. M. TIPPING, the former Miss Patika Pote, elder daughter of Major and Mrs. C. S. Pote, of Toronto, whose marriage took place recently in England to Capt. R. P. M. Tipping, late the Madras Pioneer.

—Photograph by Pearl Freeman.



AT THE CORONATION, Miss Mary Elizabeth Mackay, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Mackay, of Peterboro, who was selected to represent Hatfield Hall, Cobourg, in the Canadian student delegation attending the Coronation.

He shoved a mound of papers through the wicket.

"You have but to sign," he directed.

I applied myself to the task, paeans of gratitude singing in my soul. What could I do to repay him? One cannot tip a man who looks like a bank president. Suddenly his voice broke in upon me:

"If you wish to give me something—but, of course, *only if you wish*—you will please do it very carefully, because if I am seen accepting, I shall lose my situation."

There were two more trips to two more *guichets*—and at last I was the proud possessor of a *trépitique*. And delighted as I was to have it, I could have wished that *le Département des Douanes et Impôts* had not thought it essential that a *trépitique* should measure two feet square in order to be effective. Mere transportation for such an imposing document became somewhat of a problem (we solved it later by wrapping it up in a ground-sheet and laying it flat on the floor of the rumble).

AT LAST! We were ready to start! Our extraordinary trip had awakened the interest of everyone in the hotel where we lived, a small one in the rue Balzac, near la Place de l'Etoile; and when we returned that night, triumphantly bearing *le trépitique*, Madame the Proprietress almost wept on our shoulders.

"*Mesdemoiselles, mesdemoiselles!*" she cried, "I beseech you to be careful. *Surtout, pas d'imprudences!* I should never forgive myself. And what would Monsieur your father, and Madame your mother, so far in the America, say to me should you not return? . . . Ah, *Dieu!* And there are so many accidents!" Instantly her tragic eyes saw us lying bloody and mangled by the roadside . . . But Madame was a woman of character—she forced a smile to her lips. "When did you say you *hope* to return? *Bien* . . . I shall have your room ready, *en cas* . . ."

It had been our prudent intention to leave early in the morning, in order to avoid both the heavy traffic and an audience from the hotel. Accordingly, we rose at five—and at seven were ready. But so, alas, was our audience! Auguste, the *valet de chambre* . . . the chef, white cap and all . . . Mélanie, the chambermaid . . . Médor, the dog . . . and a goodly number of assorted guests . . . not to speak of Madame herself, resplendent in a flowered dressing gown and curl papers.

OUR luggage was stored away; our last farewells were said; Madame has even folded us to her ample bosom ("Moi, je suis du midi," as she was wont to say "*J'ai du cœur!*") . . . We got into the car; I stepped on the self-starter . . . and the engine hummed. Everyone looked at everyone else approvingly. I released the clutch, shifted gears and stepped on the accelerator—the engine coughed feebly, and died.

I tried again. The same thing happened. I kept on trying, with tears of rage in my eyes. Finally, the car, flitting itself as by a superhuman effort, leapt a few feet, gasped and once more expired.

This was getting serious. The audience went into it, heart and soul, and suggestions were not lacking. "Perhaps it is not really a new car you have bought?" "*Le moteur est déjà en panne*." "*Et l'essence? Avez-vous de l'essence, *Mademoiselle*?*" (We had a full tank). "*Vous étiez bien en première vitesse?*"

"*Mais, naturellement!*" I answered, piqued. Did I not know enough to shift gears? Did they take me for an imbecile?

It was soon painfully evident that the problem was one too deep for mere laymen to solve. A *mechanicien* from the corner garage was sent for. He arrived, after a suitable interval, looking very efficient, and listened gravely to all the distressing symptoms. At last, he remarked that he would get in and try the car himself.

He did; and after a few minutes, looked up at me, the scorn in his eyes tempered by a Gallic indulgence for the fairer sex.

"*Et les freins, *Mademoiselle*?*" he enquired. "Did you not think to release the brakes?"

It was something of an anti-climax to have to get in the car and repeat the performance all over again—even though it was successful this time . . . To our sensitive ears, there seemed to be a faintly ironic note in the hearty cries of farewell which followed us around the corner.

"*Bonjour, *Mesdemoiselles*, *Bon voyage! Bonne chance!**"

Some prophet even called out:

"*—Bonne aventure!*"

TRAVELERS

Mrs. Fred Mather, of Vancouver, is the guest of Mrs. Ely Eliot Palmer at Ottawa.

Mrs. W. Harold Mara has returned to Toronto after spending the winter months in California.



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Mr. and Mrs. David Crombie have returned to Montreal from Miami, Florida, where they spent the winter, and have taken up their residence at Cartierville for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Brainerd and Miss Mary Brainerd have returned to Montreal after a visit of nearly three months in Italy and Sicily.

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—London Letter

MR. DENNIS DOES SOME CROWNING

April 26th, 1937

NEXT to the Coronation, which all the world is talking about—and of which I shall, therefore, say nothing further here—the chief topic of conversation in this country is still the Budget. Everyone seems to be arguing about it, and worrying about it, and explaining it. And everyone seems to be as much in the dark as ever as to what it really does mean.

The nigger in this particular financial woodpile is the tax on company profits—more or less a revival of the much-hated Excess Profits Duty of War days, though on a very greatly reduced scale. On the face of it, it looks almost innocent. Only £2,000,000 this year, Mr. Chamberlain blandly assures us, and perhaps £20,000,000 or so next year. Nothing very fearsome about that—not in a total Budget of over £850,000,000.

And yet Big Business is undoubtedly very badly scared, as the tumblings of shares on the London market makes clear. Big Business has a sure instinct in such matters. There is no elephant in the world that can smell and hear and feel danger such a long way off.

Mr. Chamberlain might easily have raised the extra money he wants, and a great deal more, by putting another Threepence on the Income Tax. It would have been unpopular, but it would not have frightened anybody. People even expected it. Why then did he adopt a method which has caused general consternation, and has already aroused a storm of opposition—even in the Tory ranks? Perhaps I should say, especially in the Tory ranks.

It is not just a political blunder. Mr. Chamberlain doesn't make that sort of "blunder." He is himself a business man, and he knows what he is about. He must, therefore, be perfectly aware that this new tax of his—the Defence Contribution, he calls it—can be used to raise an immensely

greater sum than the modest ones he mentions. And he is not the sort of person to erect a guillotine just to cut the end off a child's stick of toffee.

How much is it intended ultimately to raise? That is what everyone is asking. But there is no answer, for it lies in the future of Europe and the things that people like Hitler and Mussolini may suddenly do. This is why business, and not merely Big Business, is so nervous. Not without reason, it would seem.

IF YOU want to sell a book or a magazine or a picture—or almost anything else, for that matter—the thing to do is to bring the Duke of Windsor and Mrs. Simpson into it somehow. It doesn't really matter how. Just bring them in.

The other day Mr. Geoffrey Dennis, the author of some excellent though not especially popular novels, brought out a book called "Coronation Commentary." It is, in the main, a quite good specimen of the sort of book that is got out for such special occasions. It contains a lot of interesting information about kings and their crownings in this country. And Mr. Dennis really does know how to write. One of his books, "End of the World," won the Hawththorne Prize in 1931—an honor highly regarded in the world of letters.

If Mr. Dennis had confined himself to historical chatter, however erudite and however well-expressed, about Coronation traditions and ceremonies, his book would probably have had only a fairly modest sale. There is at present a whole flood of literature dealing in one way and another with this theme. But Mr. Dennis had a better idea than that—if not from the point of good taste, at least from the point of good business.

He added a couple of chapters on King Edward the VIII, the abdication, and Mrs. Simpson. As a result the book has gone completely through four editions as fast as the volumes



THE CORONATION MEDAL. Some 90,000 persons in the service of the Crown will receive this year the commemorative coronation medal shown above. The design is by Percy Metcalfe. Obverse, conjoint busts of Their Majesties crowned and robed. Reverse, the Royal cypher, G.R.I., surmounted by the Crown; below the inscription "Crowned 12 May 1937"; the whole surmounted by the inscription George VI and Queen Elizabeth.

could be handed out over the counter. There are now demands for its withdrawal and public apologies, under threat of libel action by the Duke of Windsor himself. And Mr. Dennis is said to be taking a much-needed vacation "on the Continent." As such success goes, it is certainly a success.

WHY a king, who declined to be crowned, should occupy so much space in a book about coronations, is not quite clear. But Mr. Dennis has not allowed himself to be hampered by considerations of relevancy.

Those two eminent sultans of Fleet Street, the Lords Beaverbrook and

Rothermere—whose names Mr. Dennis not very wittily changes to Beaver-mere and Rotherbrook—come in among others for rather a bad time at his hands. So do Americans in England generally. "The Invaders," he calls them, "as a rule no credit to the great country they had exploited and deserted, nor to the one in which they now were roosting and ruling."

Mr. Dennis's idea of a coronation seems to be that it is a time when you go out crowning people with a length of lead pipe. And yet this very belittling of the regular job is with the League of Nations at Geneva, where he is Editor and Chief of Document Services? But that perhaps is only what we should expect. There is no fire-eater quite so ferocious as a professional pacifist—except a theologian, of course.

ANOTHER gentleman who has been laying about him rather vigorously of late is Lord Morris. But then Lord Morris is of Irish descent, which gives him a traditional right to cut loose occasionally with a shillalah. Besides, there is a lot of public sympathy with the views he expresses even though it may be felt that a little more tact and a little less vigor would really have strengthened his case.

Lord Morris is the son and heir of that very able and distinguished Irishman, Edward Patrick Morris, who was Prime Minister of Newfoundland from 1909 to 1918, was made a member of the British War Cabinet by Lloyd George, and was afterwards given a peerage. He died in this country only a couple of years ago.

The present Lord Morris is a young man of thirty-five, who has already made a name for himself in legal circles for certain strong views he holds on the subject of lay magistrates and the functions of coroners. He is himself a lawyer, with experience both at the Bar and as a solicitor, and he has a complete contempt for the way elderly buffers on benches of magistrates do their job, and also for the way coroners waste the public time, money, and patience. He would like to sweep them all away. And he doesn't mind saying so, right out in the House of Lords. What's more, there are probably a good many people, even there, who share his opinions.

The latest thing to set Lord Morris hotly off on his favorite hobby was the Vosper Inquest. Frank Vosper was the very gifted English actor and playwright who disappeared from a French liner in the Channel. No one will ever know whether he jumped into the sea or just fell in. At any rate, there has never been the slightest suspicion or suggestion that he was thrown in.

THIS is the sort of case which you might expect an intelligent coroner and jury to dispose of in half an hour. It went on for weeks, first in France, then here at Eastbourne, and continuously in the Press, until everyone was sick of it. And then, at the end of it all, the Sussex jury brought in the sapient verdict that poor Vosper was "found drowned."

Not a very impressive result for all that earnest deliberation. But still Lord Morris was perhaps a little hasty in describing the jury as "a collection of Sussex yokels." That was a mistake. They were not yokels—unfortunately. A bunch of sensible farm-laborers would have settled the business in one-tenth of the time.

These were little tradesmen, who fancied themselves and enjoyed the sudden limelight. So did the coroner himself, perhaps. It is a way coroners have, and is one of the reasons why a good many people would like to see them abolished, or their powers very greatly curtailed. They are a sort of legal anachronism.

If Lord Morris's tirade and the heated controversy it has aroused lead to the early and serious consideration of this problem, as they well may, they will have rendered an important public service. In the meantime, they have contributed to the gaiety of the hour. The spectacle of a coroner's jury trying to prove that they are not yokels is one for which we should all be grateful.

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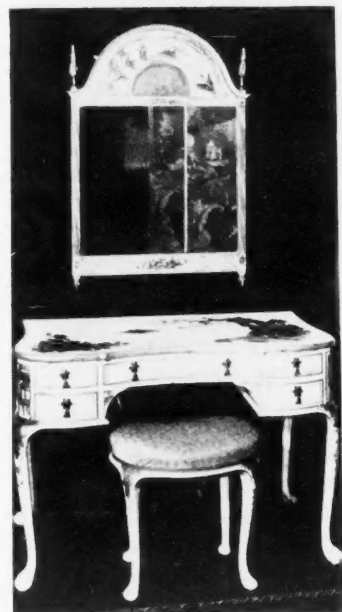
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ON POETIC GLOOM

BY CONSTANCE KERR SISSONS

ANYONE who is interested in the development of occasional verse in Canada must admit that, within the past decade, its quality has improved almost beyond belief. Strays in the world of poetry used seldom or never to be distinguished by freshness of theme, originality of treatment, or polish; but it is now no uncommon experience to find a true thoroughbred among these waifs of literature.

Only those who have scanned the past realize that early Canadian writers of casual verse had to rid themselves of an incubus a weight of woe so dense as to create amazement that they ever got out from under!

I am the owner of several ancient newspapers, scrapbooks and letters, and a complete volume of *The Literary Garland*, now almost a century old. The *Garland*, Canada's chief periodical of that era, blossomed in Montreal in December 1838, and it is the second year's issue that is in my possession. The contents are wholly Canadian, largely verse, and intolerably gloomy. Through 574 pages I searched in vain for a single thread of humor, a fibre of gaiety, the faintest chuckle. One feeble masculine attempt at satirizing women's fashions was my sole reward. The ghastliest plots distinguish all the fiction, wherein "fatal" is the favorite adjective, and the characters are sharply divided into villains and their dupes. The latter are chiefly occupied in "composing themselves," while "looks of anguish flit across their tortured brows." Laments, dirges and requiems keep death and disaster constantly in view; while tombs, graves, or complete cemeteries form the *mise-en-scene*.

Yes, here I sit; but, by yonder hill,
In sound of a sobbing spring,
There lies a grave—O God, so still
That the birds have ceased to sing. . . .

Well, and so it went. The occasional verse-writer gradually acquired a stolid tranquillity, and bestowed all his attention on nature. This was the limit of his ability to achieve a lighter spirit. He then rang every known change on the common theme: "Ain't Nature Grand?" until we wearied of our snowdrifts and the clouds suspended on our horizons, even as now we sicken at the sight of the seventy-times-seven caricatures of the wind-blown islands in Georgian Bay, wrought by weaker brethren of the immortal Group.

True to their heritage, however, in any national loss or disaster our poets waxed doubly articulate. On the death of Archibald Lampman in 1899, one of the Ottawa newspapers published an entire page of doggerel. Though we mourned the poet as a friend, we laughed almost to suffocation at some of these weird dirges.

We Canadians are surely not a jocund race. On the other hand, you cannot call us mirthless. Being somewhat inelastic, we are not apt at repartee. We are a direct people who loathe the species of persiflage that necessitates a constant attitude of conversational defence.

But I maintain that we are developing a humor of our own, and that our early literature undoubtedly misrepresented the spirit of our pioneer population.

TRAVELERS

Dr. and Mrs. Albert Ham of Brighton, England, have arrived in Toronto, and sail again for England on July 10.

Mrs. Hamilton B. Wills and her sister, Miss Lillian Stewart of New



MARRIED IN ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL, Kingston, Ont.—Mrs. Harold Polson Davis, the former Miss Dorothy Margaret Horwood, is pictured above with her attendants who are, from left to right: Miss Jean Polson; Miss Lorna Horwood of London, Ont., sister of the bride; Miss Elizabeth Craig and Miss Mary Hora, of Kingston.

—Photograph by A. R. Timmer.

York, have returned to "Shadowbrook," Toronto, after spending several months in Nassau and Miami. Miss Stewart will be Mrs. Wills' guest for some time.

Mrs. J. A. Heaman, who has been occupying Mrs. J. D. Molson's apartment in Montreal for the winter, is now at her country place, "Ulra-

combe," Kingsville-on-the-Lake, on Lake Erie.

Mrs. T. A. Anderson, who has been the guest of her brother, Mr. George Merrick, in Victoria, has returned to Winnipeg.

Miss Mary Seale, of Jackson's Point, Ont., who has been staying in Germany and Austria, has returned

to London, England, where she remained for the coronation.

Mrs. Herbert Hemmord, who has been spending a short time in Winnipeg, has returned to her home in Victoria, B.C.

Lieut. Colonel and Mrs. G. G. Blackstock have returned to Toronto after a cruise to the West Indies.

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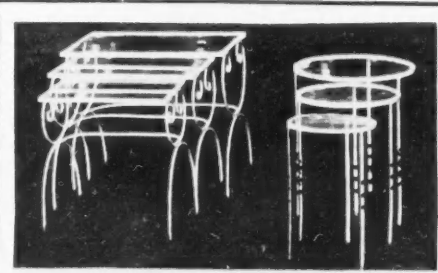


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CANADA—NOT ENGLAND. The bit of woodland carpeted with daffodils which is so reminiscent of spring in England is part of the garden of "Duvals", the home of Senator and Mrs. G. H. Barnard, Victoria, B.C.

TODAY'S GARAGE

BY W. BREDEN GALBRAITH
Registered Architect.

SLAM! Crash! Just another garage door gone wrong. They will slam at the most inopportune moment, as one backs the car out. So we put the garage doors on our list of items to fix up this spring. Perhaps a pair of automatic door-stays are needed, so that the doors will stay open; another "perhaps" is that the trouble with the doors was due to frost getting under the concrete floor, heaving it just enough to jamb the doors so that they were damaged in forcing them open last winter. Having overhead doors is the remedy; in fact, overhead doors save a lot of trouble.

Trouble through snow piling against your doors; trouble from doors swinging open or closed and getting battered; trouble through the lifting of the concrete floor; trouble through doors swelling, usually caused by not being kept well painted and particularly because the bottom edges of the doors are not painted at all.

If your present doors are in pretty good condition, they may be repaired and fitted with the necessary patent hardware to make overhead doors of them. The cost of fitting them up may be in the neighborhood of fifty dollars—a mighty good investment!

A VERY large proportion of garages, that are not attached to the house, are of "frame" construction in various forms: of clapboards, of stucco. Too often, the stucco is of poorly made mortar, and sections of it have broken away. If the stucco generally is badly cracked or seems to be loose, the most economical thing to do is to remove it entirely and replaster with one of the well-known brands of stucco, keeping to the printed specifications provided by the manufacturer.

In most of these frame garages, one will find woodwork at the base of the wall, sometimes resting on the concrete slab that forms the floor; in other cases, this woodwork comes into direct contact with the earth. In either case, it is in an ideal place to absorb moisture and to decay. It should be protected with a couple of coats of preservative stain.

These frame garages very frequently are merely a shell, though serving all practical purposes. However, where the studs (the two-by-fours of the walls) are exposed inside, the interior can hardly be considered as in harmony with the spic-and-span condition of lawns and of the home. Walls and ceiling may be covered with gypsum board, presenting a smooth and clean surface.

PERHAPS the ideal is the garage attached at the side of the house, a position which has many advantages.

WINDOWS FOR CHEER

BY ALLAN CLARK

WINTER and a pale yellow sun against cold gray clouds: Summer and the sun a great amber flame in the sky. . . of course, you don't want the full force of this old heart-warming sun in the house when hot weather is at its height, but how you crave the cheer of sunlight during the long cold months of the year!

Windows, more windows and bigger windows: there's the simplest way to coax the sunshine indoors in the winter and the surest way to entice a breeze during the summer. So, the year around, windows of generous size and number have a perfect right to interested attention on the part of every householder.

In many cases a vast improvement could be effected by merely increasing the size of the existing windows, by a grouping of windows or by the addition of bay windows, which always are a cheerful element in any home.

WHEN considering new windows, householders might well pause before deciding on casements. For, attractive as casements are in appearance, they are impractical in certain important respects. As an example, during blizzards or driving rainstorms they often have to be kept tight-shut, thus depriving a room of outside air—which is serious in a house that lacks air-conditioning equipment. And, at all times and all seasons, they present a distinct problem in decoration whether they swing in or out.

When windows are being considered, either in building or re-

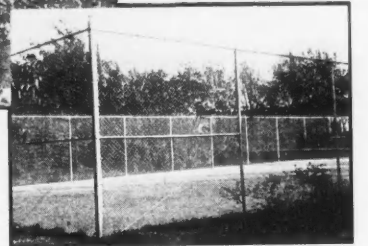
modelling, careful attention should be paid to weather-stripping, which is such an appreciable factor in warding off cold weather drafts. And, furthermore, weather-stripping is economical in that it obviates any necessity for the protection ordinarily afforded by double-windows.

Still another point to keep in mind in connection with windows is the importance of screens as a safeguard against the ravages of those insects which can so disturb our health and comfort during warm weather. Above all else, the screens provided for windows and for doors, as well—should be perfectly snug in fit, and their wire-screening should be intact and hole-proof. Of course, to be hole-proof, the screening simply must be of either bronze or copper, which, being noncorrosive, are an insurance against any holes caused by rust, that great enemy of certain other less durable metals.

NOW, both for decoration and protection, we turn to awnings as a finishing touch for the windows of the house during long days of warmth and sunshine. Conservative to a Quakerish degree these awnings may be, if the mood of the owner so dictates; but, if the owner prefers, they can be gaily itself—all ablaze with color, and flaunting daring stripes and checks to the four winds of heaven. There's something sparkling, something very colorful and gala about well-chosen awnings which no home should miss and, besides, what a wealth of eye-easing coolness awnings confer when the summer sun is riding high overhead!



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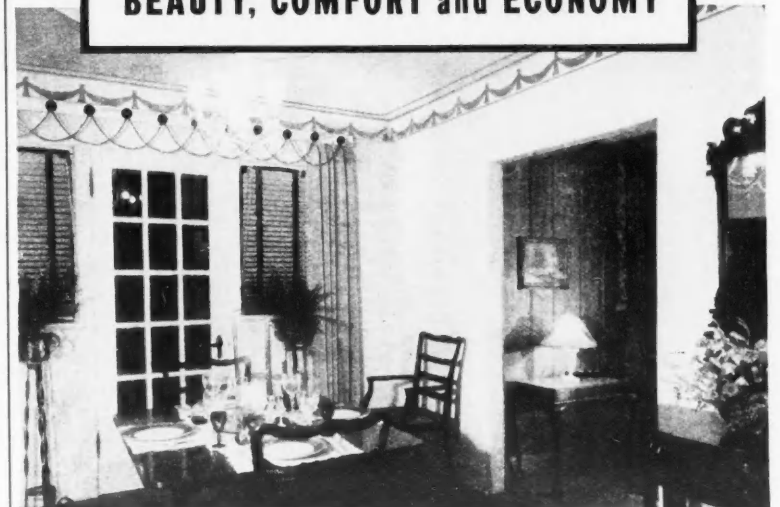
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WIRING A MODERN HOME

BY G. W. AUSTEN



LIGHTS CONCEALED in the cornice provide softly diffused general lighting which is supplemented by well-placed lamps in this living room furnished by the Adams Furniture Co., Ltd., in a fully-insulated model house.

—Photo: Courtesy Johns-Manville Co., Ltd.

NOW that electrical equipment has assumed such a prominent position in modern home-making, the planning of an adequate wiring layout is a matter of some moment. Ten or fifteen years ago, it was the practice to "stick in" a few outlets here and there—without much regard for their use, the convenience of location, or anything else. An average of 20 or 30 outlets in an average type house was thought to be "good." In contrast to this, houses of a better-class type today have from 80 to 300 outlets; depending, of course, on the size and degree of completeness in their designing.

In the last month or two, in the Toronto area, 25 houses have been under erection, with the plans calling for 80 outlets or more. Most of these are being built by builders for sale. The highest number of outlets on the list is 299, with 96 convenience outlets (base plugs). The next had 246 outlets, with 90 convenience outlets. The third had 189 outlets, with 52 "plugs." The general average of the number of outlets over all home-building in the Toronto area is about 65 outlets per house, with 18 "plugs." This, of course, includes the small bungalows and houses of workingman type. A 4-room bungalow inspected last week had 40 outlets. The whole matter of proper wiring has become one of real importance in home construction.

The Electric Service League of Toronto, which sponsors the Red Seal home-wiring plan, has on its records a house on Bayview Avenue with 700 outlets. This belongs to Mr. E. R. Wood. It has on record a large number of houses with from 300 to 600. Among these is the new home of Mr. H. R. Bain, and that of Mr. Jack Hammell. While these examples of special wiring are in the top-notch class, the general average of installation has doubled in the last ten years. There is good reason for this remarkable increase. It is simply that in many houses domestic operations are now almost entirely dependent on electrical service. Then the art of good lighting, the use of proper switching for step-saving convenience and other such matters calls for special wiring layouts and plenty of outlets.

A DESCRIPTION of what constitutes ample wiring for a better-class home is a rather complicated matter. So much depends on the lay-

out of the building, the type of construction and the desires of the owner. For instance, the growing use of special lighting effects, such as illuminated panels, decorative cove lighting, built-in lighted recesses, built-in ceiling units, etc., has quite altered wiring requirements. Special design lighting effects are becoming far more common in all classes of buildings—stores, offices, public buildings—and homes are no exception to the general trend. This means that the owner must depend a lot more on the services of a qualified architect or builder to carry out the construction details necessary for these lighting effects, and then must have the electrical end of the display correctly arranged.

What may be termed the bread-and-butter phase of wiring procedure is fairly well standardized. The following is a room-by-room description of the main features a well-wired house will have.

Front Porch or Entrance: Two brackets (lantern style) on switch inside door. Illuminated house number. Lighted panel over door to enhance the entrance appearance.

Vestibule: Ceiling unit on switch. Overhead light in clothes closet—automatic door switch.

Front Hall: Ceiling unit on switch. Convenience outlet (duplex plug) at telephone location, and one for cleaner. Three-way switch on upper hall light.

Living Room: Ceiling unit or unit on switch at door. Brackets should be on switch at door. One convenience outlet (duplex plug) for each 10 feet of open baseboard space, or a minimum of 4 per room. Circuit to fireplace for an electric grate. Outlet on mantel for an electric clock. Outlets for picture brackets might be considered in some cases. If the living-room has two entrances, a three-way switch at each entrance on the centre lighting outlet is recommended.

DINING ROOM: Ceiling unit on switch at door. This unit should be of special type to provide good direct lighting on the table, and also indirect lighting to the ceiling for general soft illumination. Brackets at side of buffet recess. Two convenience outlets. Floor-outlet under table for maid's call-bell to kitchen.

Kitchen: As woman's workshop this needs ultra-convenient equipment. A special circuit for any standard electric range is required. An electric refrigerator requires an outlet. Two convenience outlets over working table surfaces for use of mixer or light appliances such as grill, toaster, etc. Outlet on wall for

electric clock. Ceiling outlet on wall switch. A lighted panel over the kitchen sink will be very pleasing, and there should be lights over working surfaces if they are partly under over-hanging cabinets.

Upper Hall: Three-way switch on lower hall light. Ceiling lighting unit on switch. Convenience outlet for cleaner.

Master Bedroom: Ceiling unit on switch at door. Wall-brackets over bed locations. Overhead lights in clothes closets on door switches. Four convenience outlets. Maid's call-bell at bed location. Built-in lighting effects for dressing alcoves are very useful.

Other Bedrooms: Outlets as in master bedroom, except that in smaller rooms convenience outlets may be 3 or 2, according to size.

Bathroom: In small bathroom, two brackets at side of mirror, on switch located outside the door. In a larger bathroom, ceiling lighting unit should be added. Built-in wall heater for chilly days. No convenience outlet in the bathroom, and no use of portable appliances.

Libraries and Dens: Ceiling units on switch at door. Brackets on switch at door. Four convenience outlets (base plugs). Electric fireplace. Wall outlet for electric clock.

Playroom: Ceiling units on switch at door. Two duplex plugs in wall for lamps and appliances. Electric grate in fireplace.

THERE are dozens of special wiring suggestions that could be made for any better type home to add to its beauty and convenience, but these depend on type of layout. Lighting should include a three-way switch from back entrance to the garage, if it is detached; and corner lights, under the eaves, are recommended for houses in very secluded locations. It is possible to have all the main lighting outlets around a house connected to a master switch in the main bedroom, so that on any alarm the whole house can be flooded with light.

It will be seen from this very brief summary of what ordinary good wiring includes that a large number of special wiring recommendations are possible in almost any house. Most homes need, for really convenient operation, far more outlets than they have. So far as the main service is concerned, it should have, as a minimum, a 150 or 200 ampere capacity, 100 ampere switch, and about a 10-circuit distribution panel. This will provide capacity for all average family purposes (excepting, of course, extraordinary cases of very large houses or special equipment).

SYMBOL OF STRENGTH

BY RONALD BARRY

CANADA—there now is every reason to believe—faces a great period of structural activity, comparable in far-reaching scope to the nation-wide building programme that helped to make the pre-depression years memorably prosperous. And in no phase of Canadian building is there greater interest today than in the betterment of the home.

If this contemporary interest in Canadian housing is to have a lastingly beneficial effect, obviously it now must be backed up by an insistence on sound materials and sound methods of construction. Otherwise, we shall be confronted a few years hence by the necessity of repairs and replacement that might have been avoided altogether by the exercise of proper foresight in selection and inspection at the outset. So, surely, nobody now contemplating the erection or improvement of a home can afford to ignore this warning against slipshod construction and inferior materials.

CEMENT—always a symbol of strength—comes to the fore in both home-building and home-modernization as a very important factor in modern construction definitely making for endurance—and, consequently, for permanently satisfactory service. The average householder, of course, knows cement as a useful structural agent, but probably fails to realize to just what a wide extent cement can have a part in either the building or modernizing of a home; nor does he stop to think how cement can co-operate in achieving both outdoor and indoor results of equally a commendable quality.

Now, suppose that we step into your garden for a moment! There are flowers there; yes, and there are shrubs, too, and there's a little plot of grass. But that's all! There's no spot that really invites the human companionship of friendly games or of just

plain, every day lounging. Actually, the whole garden is cold and impersonal—really almost repellent! Perhaps you have never even thought of what a little wading-pool "for the kids" would do to that garden. Certainly—when you come to think of it—you will appreciate that such a pool would humanize the garden. Then figure out what a well-equipped swimming-pool would do. And dwell a moment on what a cement-paved ping-pong court might do, or an outdoor living room formed by a roomy terrace paved with cement flagstones!

There—that's merely a hint at what cement can do outdoors! For, besides, there are any number of other logical uses for cement: driveways and walks, for instance; compost-pits of special importance to ardent gardeners; lily-pools and fish-ponds; garden walls and gutters; hotbeds and rock gardens; sand boxes, septic-tanks and tennis courts; retaining-walls and flower-boxes. In short, cement is one of the most useful and adaptable of all structural materials in the garden.

NOR does its usefulness end there! On the contrary, we look to cement for our foundations and our chimney-caps; we know its efficacy for watertight basement-floors. But do we all properly evaluate its worth as a fire-proofing structural material for garages? That's something to give us pause—the adequate protection of our motor car or cars!

And, as for the house itself, why not cement stucco for the exterior, particularly if that exterior of brick or frame is showing signs of time's passing? A coating of cement stucco can be counted on to achieve a complete metamorphosis, irrespective of what the existing shabbiness of an exterior may be. So there's another feather in the cap of cement as a tip-top worker of modern miracles in beautifying.

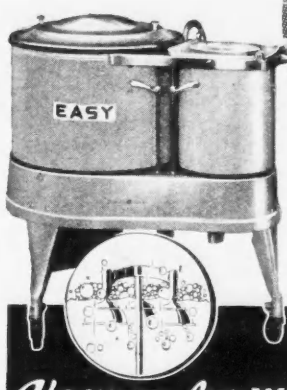
SOOTHES SUNBURN

Campana's

Italian Balm

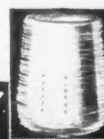
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Fresh and lovely and simple—the ways of English Skin Care

In late summer the harbour at Cowes blooms with a myriad of dancing petal sails—a marine flower garden. And no less flowerlike in imagery is the scene aboard one of the giant cruisers standing by to receive lovely visitors for tea or cocktails during Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta.

They are so clear-skinned, fresh and vivid, these Englishwomen of all ages. So utterly untouched by harsh effects of wind and weather and strenuous activity, you'd fancy each had stepped directly from her dressing table.

Yet the secret of their perfect complexions probably lies many hours behind them—in the simple, almost universal skin ritual they favour—sponsored by the House of Yardley.

A daily face bath, never neglected, with one of the gentlest, most finely effective skin soaps in the world—called YARDLEY'S ENGLISH LAVENDER SOAP.

A smoothing, texturing application of snowy ENGLISH COMPLEXION CREAM. It leaves your face fresh and

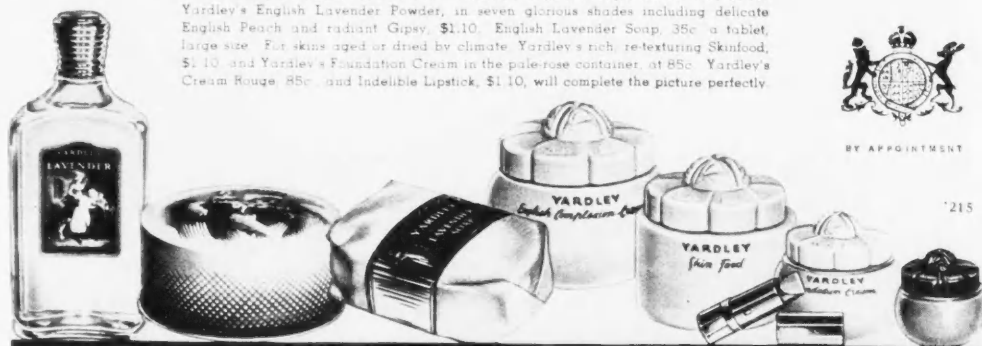
"new-made" feeling, always. (Use also YARDLEY'S SKINFOOD if your skin is subjected to especially drying influences, and YARDLEY'S new FOUNDATION if you prefer a special powder base. Many use English Complexion Cream itself.)

Then the unusual, gloriously vital finish given by YARDLEY'S ENGLISH LAVENDER POWDER . . . A protective veil of lasting beauty for delicate skins.

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Yardley's English Lavender—the lovable fragrance that is like no other—in smart containers, priced from 40c to \$12. Yardley's English Complexion Cream, \$1.10. Yardley's English Lavender Powder, in seven glorious shades including delicate English Peach and radiant Gipsy, \$1.10. English Lavender Soap, 35c a tablet, large size. For skin aged or dried by climate. Yardley's rich, re-texturing Skinfood, \$1.10. and Yardley's Foundation Cream in the pale-rose container, at 85c. Yardley's Cream Rouge, 85c. and Indelible Lipstick, \$1.10, will complete the picture perfectly.



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for the JUNE BRIDE

No gift is more treasured than a Kenwood Blanket—so light, so warm, so fleecy, so lovely—offered in as many delightful color-fast shades, in plain or two-color reversible. Whether you choose 'Ramcrest' or the luxury 'Famous' you are sure of outstanding smartness, character, wear and quality always associated with the name KENWOOD—Canada's peak of blanket value.



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MRS. CHANDLER SCOTT OWENS, the former Miss Katherine Elizabeth Palm, daughter of Mrs. Palm and the late Otto G. Palm, of Toronto. The attendants are Mrs. William H. Palm, matron of honor, Miss Billie Ryan, Miss Kathryn Kinnear and Miss Betty Connell.

—Photograph by Charles Aslett.

ABOUT THE HOUSE

BY BERNICE COFFEY

THERE is complete fascination in listening to collectors of first editions, gem experts, curators of museums, art connoisseurs and Oriental rug experts. In their search for the beautiful and the rare, they learn to know the people of far-off lands as intimately as they do their next door neighbors. Their knowledge spans so many old cultures, ageless traditions, that yesterday is as today. The thousand and one tales told by Scheherazade could have been no more enthralling than those they have to tell.

On a sunny spring day, we stepped briskly down Yonge Street to visit the new store of Babayan's Limited, Oriental rug specialists, to which they have moved after forty-one years at the former place on King Street. Stepping in off the busy street it required no great stretching of the imagination to believe oneself in an Oriental bazaar of Arabian Nights magnificence.

Hanging from the walls, piled on top of one another and spread about the floor in prodigious profusion, the jewel-like colors of thousands of rugs seem to diffuse a soft glow through the entire place. One of the first to claim attention is a silk Keshan rug, used traditionally in front of the thrones of the shahs, the Tree of Life running through the design. It has no less than six hundred and fifty stitches to the inch, all individually fashioned by infinitely patient and skilled fingers. In the Orient these rugs are extensively used by royalty and many noble specimens adorn the throne rooms of Asiatic monarchs.

A SUPERB Kirmanshah, the high cost type of rug made in Persia, made one think of a Persian flower garden with its mingling of mellow colors. It had been imported specially for the opening of the new store. A magnificent thing, this, and we hope its destiny will be an appreciative owner and surroundings the equal of its own beauty. When we could pull our eyes away from its feast of color, they fell on a small, exquisite Kirmanshah silk prayer rug, thing casually over a railing, and for which we would willingly pay all the goods and chattels we possess. Little wonder that the prayers of Allah of the faithful are so fervent when obeisance is made five times daily on such a lovely object. The Tree of Life in luscious lines of blue, red, green and ivory, is embossed in a design which reveals the warp and woof of gold. Much too lovely to be profaned by being walked on, intended rather, to be cherished as one would a fine painting.

From one ancient culture, as revealed by the art of rugmaking, we turned to another of equally great tradition as represented by a particularly fine Mongolian Chinese rug from the handlooms of Tientsin, China. Whereas other Oriental rugs run to all-over designs, the Chinese rugs display more solid color. One of these, room size, was that very royal shade of blue to be seen in ancient Chinese pottery. Against this divine color there is a large centre medallion and border in old ivory. The design of both border and medallion comes from the Ming dynasty. Several other Chinese rugs had very light floral designs placed at one, or two, of the corners. One of these, in jade-green, was convincing proof that the actual color of precious Chinese jade had, at last, been successfully imprisoned in another medium.

There is a fine democracy to Oriental rugs. Many of those at Babayan's cost thousands of dollars, but one need not be a Croesus to possess a genuine Oriental of unimpeachable antecedents. The bride faced with the problem of furnishing a house on a niggard budget will find rugs within its possibilities that still will remain prized possessions in later years when the family finances permit of more pretentious surroundings.

AND these are some facts and fancies concerning Oriental rugs about which we, for one, were in blissful ignorance.

Very often a bead is found woven into a rug. It's put there to guard against the evil eye. It may happen

when some thoughtless individual praises the weaver's work without prefacing his remarks with "Mash Allah, Mash Allah." (God be praised, God be praised). When this happens the weaver quickly sews in a bead to prevent ill luck from attending the completion of the piece or from going with it after it leaves his or her hands. And a pox upon the fellow who caused all the trouble, we say.

The most marvellous rug ever woven? It comes from Kashan from which city, curiously enough, modern rugs had not been imported to this country until a few years ago. From there came the famous Ardabil carpet, woven in 1536 by one Makoud for the tomb of Sheikh Ismael, and used in the Ardabil Mosque whence it takes its name. The rug is about sixteen by thirty-two feet, and is estimated to contain 32,000,000 knots—about 530 to the square inch. Canadian visitors to England will see it at the South Kensington Museum.

One of the most valuable rugs in the world is a Chinese rug, originally woven for the Imperial Palace. It is said, on good authority, to have been purchased by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan for \$40,000. This rug has an allegorical design as its center, representing the dragon swallowing the moon—the Chinese fashion of explaining the eclipse.

THE Persians, and Eastern people in general, prize their rugs more highly than their other valuables. They wash their rugs in the river at least once a year, and make every effort to keep them free of dirt. The flat shoes, without heels, worn by the Persians, are instrumental in giving the prized sheen to the rugs and, besides, it is considered a sin, according to the Mohammedan religion, to walk in their homes with the same shoes as those worn in the streets. As they enter their door they remove their street shoes and walk into their homes in clean, flat shoes or barefooted. The thought of Canadians doing the latter has a certain quizzical appeal, but the price of educating family and visitors is entirely too much to pay—even in the interests of the most priceless rug. Oriental rugs can, however, be given specialized care that will help them to retain their beauty and value for many years. The daily cleaning should be nothing more than a careful sweeping. It is a cardinal sin to hang one over the line and beat it free of dust. For the weekly cleaning the rug should be placed face downwards on the floor or dry grass and very gently beaten with a flexible beater of some kind and turned over on the right side and swept with the nap, not against it. Then sweep off the back of the rug. It is advisable to have the yearly washing done by experts. Babayan's feel so strongly on this subject, they have brought to Toronto a staff of native experts who both clean and repair rugs in the traditional Oriental manner. And, we might add to this domestic sermon, regular sunbaths are tonics to the colors of such rugs. The dyes are of vegetable origin, and both sun and light mellow and make the colors faster.

PRAYERS, philosophy and bits of romance frequently are woven into many a rug design. The following is taken from a Kermanshah rug, which undoubtedly once upon a time graced the palace of some romantic nobleman.

"May you be fortunate in this world.

"O' cup bearer, fill my burning cup with sparkling wine, speak to me in mirth, for I do not care for all the deeds of this world. I have seen the rosy cheek of my love in the cup of the Prophet.

"Ah! for this brief joy I still cling to my goblet, many have bowed before that stately hour, I likewise bow with respect and obeisance."

On another rug appears the following inscription: "Oh! after this existence to what sufferings may my soul fall heir," evidently by some Persian philosopher whose what-the-hell attitude is best expressed in the modern "Eat, drink and be merry, for tomorrow we die."

VISIT GERMANY IN FESTIVAL YEAR



Maus Castle on the Rhine

Follow the lure of the romantic Rhine. Stroll along the boulevards of Berlin. Browse in the galleries of Munich or Dresden. Dream in the historic grandeur of medieval picture towns. Take a cure in Germany's fashionable spas. Disport with the sea or in mountain lakes under bright skies and in a perfectly tempered climate.



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All Germany will be keyed to a spirit of gaiety and pleasure for the great music, opera, theatre and picturesque folk festivals this summer.

Bayreuth: the Wagner Festival, July 23 to August 21.

Berlin: Art Weeks, symphony, choir, opera, drama, concerts.

Dresden: International Music Festival, concert, opera, plays.

Düsseldorf: Exhibition—"Nation at Work", May 8 to October 8.

Frankfurt on the Main: Roemerberg Festival Plays—Goethe, Schiller, Shakespeare in front of historic Town Hall.

Heidelberg: Reich Festival Plays in the courtyard of the famous Castle, July and August.

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IN BED FOR WEEKS WITH BACKACHE

Quick Relief with Kruschen

It was advice from her mother that led this woman to take Kruschen Salts for her backache, and before she had finished the first bottle she was feeling better. This is the letter she writes:

"About this time last year I had severe pains in my back and was prostrate for three weeks. I could not even rise in bed. I tried several well-known remedies, but to no avail. Then I wrote to my mother telling her of my trouble. She wrote to me by return of post urging me to try Kruschen Salts. I immediately bought a bottle and I can truthfully say before I had taken the fifth dose I could sit up. I kept on taking them and in less than two weeks I was about again. I am never without Kruschen now." (Mrs.) A. G.

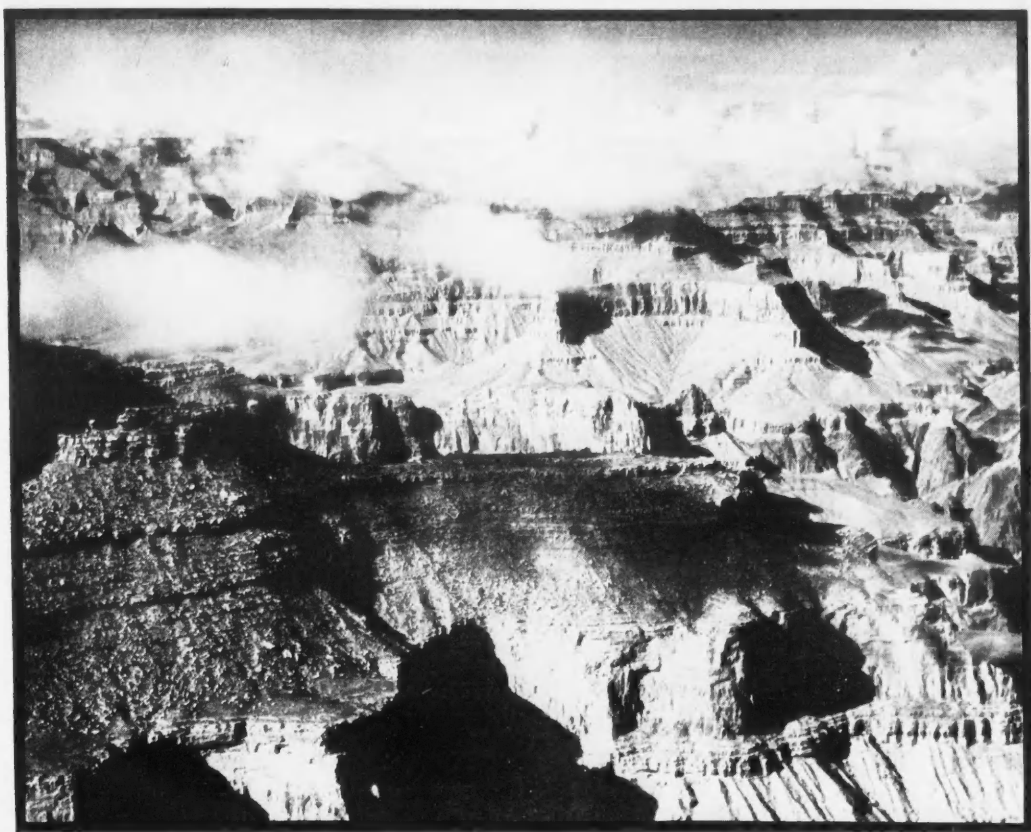
Unless the kidneys function properly, certain wastes, instead of being expelled, are allowed to pollute the blood-stream and produce troublesome symptoms: backache, rheumatism, and excessive fatigue. Kruschen Salts is an excellent diuretic or kidney aperient, valuable in assisting the kidneys to excrete acid impurities.



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THE CAMERA ATTEMPTS to catch some of the magnificence of the Grand Canyon. The view is from the South Rim, near the Santa Fe Terminal in Grand Canyon National Park.

—Photo courtesy Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway.

—Ports of Call

GRAND CANYON COUNTRY

THE Grand Canyon of Arizona fills me with awe. It is beyond comparison beyond description; absolutely unparalleled throughout the wide world. . . . Let this great wonder of nature remain as it now is. Do nothing to mar its grandeur, sublimity and loveliness. You cannot improve on it. But what you can do is to keep it for your children, your children's children, and all who come after you, as the one great sight which every American should see."

Theodore Roosevelt.

The Grand Canyon is acknowledged to be the mightiest example of the work of erosion in the world the action of running water, the wind, rain, snow, heat, cold and various atmospheric agencies. Periods of uplifts and erosions down through the

ages, augmented by inundations of the sea, produced the varied strata of the Canyon's walls and brought about this eighth Wonder of the World.

The bed of the Colorado River lies nearly a vertical mile below the level of the South Rim. Formed in South-eastern Utah by the confluence of the Green and Grand Rivers, the Colorado intersects this northwestern corner of Arizona and flows southward until it reaches the Gulf of California. An airline, four to eighteen miles in width stretches across the wondrous gorge. Eyes cannot see, the mind cannot grasp the enormity, the terrifying immensity of the Grand Canyon. Seen from the rim the inner gorge is not a gorge; the Colorado River is not a river, but rather just part of the magnificent rainbow-colored spectacle that is Grand Canyon.

IF THE Grand Canyon of the Colorado were set in the remote fastness of Asia's Himalayas, legions of superstitious Asiatics would reverence it—set it up as a manifestation of all the gods which they adore. If it were submerged in the Brazilian jungle, trekked by the mighty Amazon and inhabited by jungle wild-life, explorers would bring back magical tales of its awe-inspiring beauty. In the heart of the Dark Continent, or in Egypt, swept by the Nile and flanked by the pyramids and tombs, it would attract a pilgrimage the like of which the world has not seen.

America is comparatively young; the state of Arizona is youthful. With the exception of the Indians, past century explorations and the early-day missionaries, there are no deep-rooted romanticisms with which to lay an enticing veil of mystery over Grand Canyon.

Located in Northern Arizona, Grand Canyon is part of the national park system and is open the year round. Its record of yearly visitors is great but not commensurate with the greatness of this world's spectacle. Arriving conveniently by transcontinental trains, the traveler may break a long journey by a visit of a day or two, or linger a week to good advantage. To the scientist the Canyon offers a bird's-eye view of the earth's strata and a wealth of specimens; to the naturalist, the plant life of half a continent within the space of half a dozen miles; to the artist, the many-colored lines of its million acres; to the sensation-seeker, thrills of zig-zagging trails; to the average man or woman on vacation bent on an event never to be equalled.

El Tovar on the Canyon's South Rim, is one of the most famous resort hotels in America. Victor Patrosso, maître d'hôtel, is well known to travelers the world over. It is a long, low structure of native

boulders and pine logs. Bright Angel Lodge and cabins also on the Rim, are of adobe, log and stone construction, combining rustic simplicity with modern convenience.

After the visitor has gazed out over the mighty chasm from in front of El Tovar, where the majority get their first view of the gorge, he is ready to look for new points of vantage. These are presented at regular intervals, in both directions, from the central point in front of the hotel. In an easterly direction, we come to the national park station at Yavapai point where are to be found powerful glasses which are loaned on the most prominent points of interest in the Canyon: plateaus, trails, river and desert. Here lectures are given several times each day by government geologists, who are constantly studying the story told by the walls of the Canyon.

As we continue along the road, stops may be made at Yaki Point, Grandview, Moran Point, named for the National Artist who chose this particular view of Grand Canyon to immortalize in his famous painting, Lipan Point, the site of the new "Wayside Museum of Archaeology," Indian Watchtower and Desert View are other stops of interest. Eastwardly, on the Hermit Rim drive stops are made at Maricopa Point, Pima Point and Hermit's Rest.

WITHIN a day's ride by auto or saddle are the reservations of the Hopis, the Supais and the Navajos. In the charmed circle of this national park are petrified forests and painted deserts, also relics of prehistoric cliff and cave dwellers. One may climb to the summits of snow-tipped mountains or follow a winding trail by foot to the edge of the Colorado in the depths of the Canyon.

One, two, three and five-day trail trips on mule-back intrigue thousands of visitors each year. One of the most popular trips for those who have but one day to spare in the Canyon is the round-trip to the Colorado River by mule-back down the Bright Angel trail. While taking in only a small part of the Canyon, this trip affords opportunity for those whose time is restricted to get at least a glimpse of the inner Canyon.

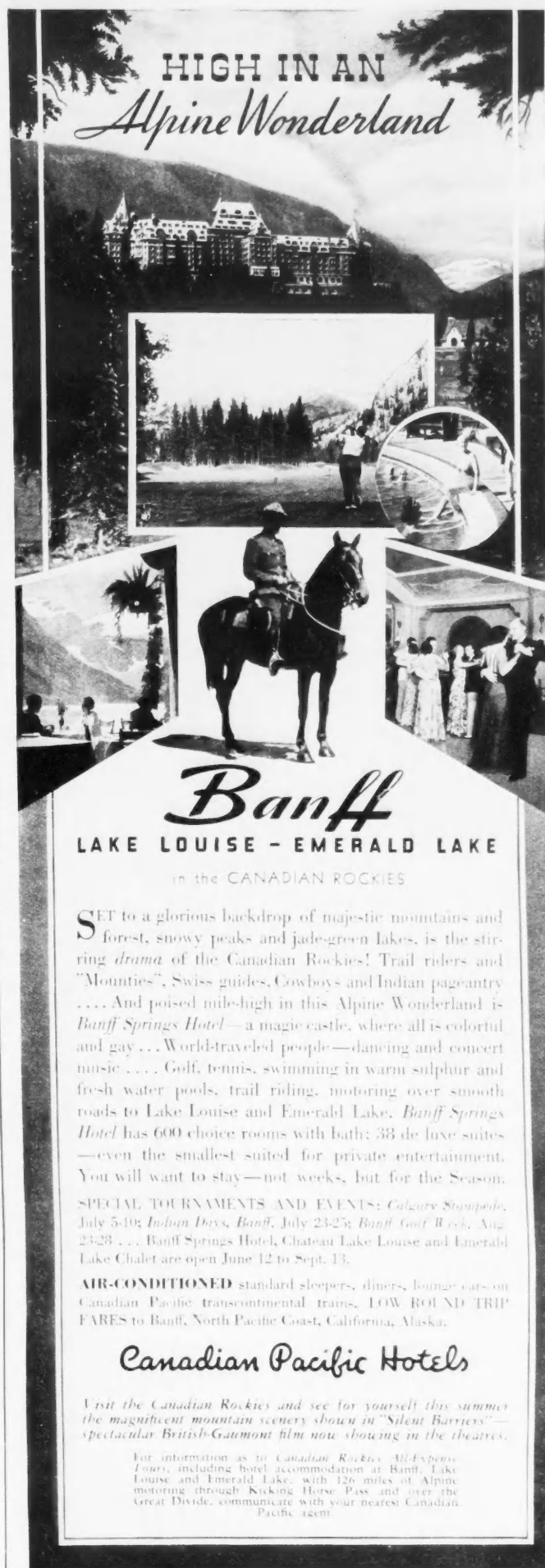
Phantom Ranch Trip, using the new Kaibab Trail both ways, requires two days. A three-day trip is also offered to Phantom Ranch and Roaring Springs, via Ribbon Falls. From the South to North Rim and return requires five days.

The Hon. J. D. Chaplin and Mrs. Chaplin of St. Catharines, are in England for the Coronation festivities. Mrs. H. D. Warren, of Toronto, was a recent guest at Government House, Ottawa.



VIEWING NATURE'S MASTERPIECE. On the South Rim near Grand View Point, in Grand Canyon National Park.

—Photo courtesy Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway.



HIGH IN AN Alpine Wonderland

Banff
LAKE LOUISE - EMERALD LAKE
in the CANADIAN ROCKIES

SET to a glorious backdrop of majestic mountains and forest, snowy peaks and jade-green lakes, is the stirring drama of the Canadian Rockies! Trail riders and "Mounties", Swiss guides, cowboys and Indian pageantry. . . . And poised mile-high in this Alpine Wonderland is Banff Springs Hotel—a magic castle, where all is colorful and gay. . . . World-traveled people—dancing and concert music. . . . Golf, tennis, swimming in warm sulphur and fresh water pools, trail riding, motoring over smooth roads to Lake Louise and Emerald Lake. Banff Springs Hotel has 600 choice rooms with bath; 38 de luxe suites—even the smallest suited for private entertainment. You will want to stay—not weeks, but for the Season.

SPECIAL TOURNAMENTS AND EVENTS: Calgary Stampede, July 5-10; Indian Days, Banff, July 23-25; Banff Golf Week, Aug. 23-28. . . . Banff Springs Hotel, Chateau Lake Louise and Emerald Lake Chalet are open June 12 to Sept. 13.

AIR-CONDITIONED standard sleepers, diners, lounge cars on Canadian Pacific transcontinental trains. LOW ROUND TRIP FARES to Banff, North Pacific Coast, California, Alaska.

Canadian Pacific Hotels

Visit the Canadian Rockies and see for yourself this summer the magnificent mountain scenery shown in "Silent Barriers"—spectacular British-Gaumont film now showing in the theatres.

For information as to Canadian Rockies All-Expense Tours, including hotel accommodation at Banff, Lake Louise and Emerald Lake, with 126 miles of Alpine motoring through Kicking Horse Pass and over the great Divide, communicate with your nearest Canadian Pacific agent.




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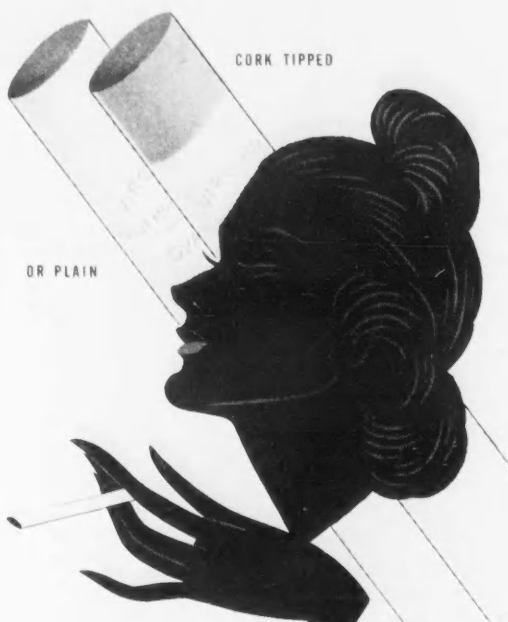
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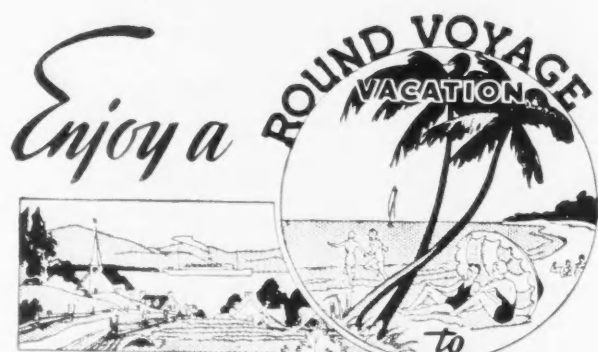
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May Cruise Rate, \$157 up

Includes Montreal, May 20

Reach these beautiful tropic isles by the picturesque St. Lawrence route, past quaint French villages; the majestic ramparts of Quebec; 48 hours each way of protected inland waters. Revel in the tang of the sea air and the gay shipboard life.

25 DAYS \$175 UP

ALL EXPENSES

With shore excursions \$193.50

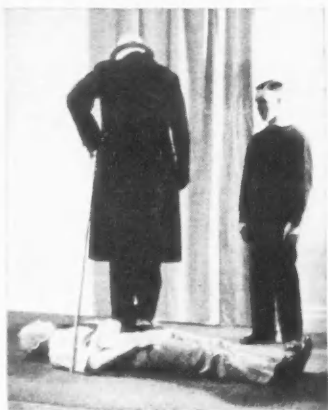
Sailing from Montreal May 26, and fortnightly thereafter.

See your Travel Agent for full details or

CANADIAN NATIONAL STEAMSHIPS

Room 101, 6 King St. West, TORONTO - WAVERLEY 7811

WHAT PRICE HEALTH?



Many years ago I said that if I could put one principle of health on pillars, and that pillar only had to swallow this to be healthy, I would be richer than Henry Ford in six months. But it can't be done!

You can't plan the price without paying. You can't have strong, vigorous, fresh and active muscles without exercise. You can't be strong, confident, full of mental and physical energy and ambition and exuberantly healthy, full of pep and the joy of living unless you are prepared to pay the price of true (brightest) living habits.

Ask your better self "What is the price of perfect health?" then listen to the answer. The answer: The price of health lies in doing certain things and in not doing other things. In other words, obey the health laws of Nature and of common sense.

These laws include a daily cool water bath, cool air bath, sun bath, exercise of all muscle groups for at least fifteen minutes, avoidance of all habits that do not add something of body-normalizing

value to the blood, evacuation of the intestinal waste after early meal by the use of coffee, foods and exercise; sufficient sleep, but not too much, in a well-ventilated room; and a possible bipolar, optimistic mental state.

Based upon the foregoing principles, I started at 30 to rebuild a hopelessly broken and decrepit body. In my wish that I have a body that says to be the very best of men, I have been successful. At 41 I scored a new score and have made a striking success of it already. Are such accomplishments a waste of time? Again let the small voice answer: The proper way to start? A real health education. Write for particulars to my books that provide it.

Not interested? Well, it's O.K. with me. I have nothing by your decision, but let me urge you to make these small changes in your living habits for not one minute that I'm sure you'll want to go the limit and learn how to live so as to be active in the position outlined in the second paragraph of this article.

Get one full meal, all your own time, of Roman Meat, Baked Potatoes, or Lettuce, one full meal of vegetables, grown where the ground, now is very highly steamed (preferably eaten) a third meal of anything reasonable in food. Check all foods well. Exercise and follow the routine outlined in paragraph three of this article. If you do not know how to exercise send for my book, **SYSTEMATIZED MUSCLE EXERCISES**, (illus. 75¢). In any case write for my free bulletins on mind and health.

Address: Robt. G. Jackson, M.D., 521 Vine Ave., Toronto, Ont.

Robt. G. Jackson, M.D.

This photograph in this advertisement is taken on the "Fishing River," and Young Man's beginning a day in the life of Dr. Jackson.



Miss Elizabeth Margaret Barrington, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Barrington, whose marriage to Mr. Marcus Hugh Curry, son of Mrs. Curry and the late Hugh Curry, of Clovlin, County Derry, Ireland, will take place in the early autumn.

—Photograph by Ronny Jaques.

SOCIAL WORLD

BY BERNICE COFFEY

A WEEK tremendous in import and thrilling in experience, has passed into the corridors of time. A new page has been turned, a new reign has begun in the long, long history of the greatest Empire that has ever existed on earth. What tales Canadian visitors to London will have to tell on their return of the overpowering magnificence of the whole spectacle! Though we cannot find it in our hearts to envy them—for we in Canada shared in all of it, our thoughts of it made more vivid by means of the radio. The fact that for the first time in history all the people of the world could share so intimately in history in the making, is awe-inspiring, in itself.

THEIR Excellencies the Governor-General and the Lady Tweedsmuir are coming to Toronto for the opening day of the racing season, which takes place on Saturday, May 22. They will drive in state to the Woodbine and everyone is hoping for fair weather and a fine track will usher in the auspicious day. Their Excellencies will attend a luncheon given by Mr. E. Gordon Wills, President, and the directors of the Toronto Hunt, prior to their drive to the Woodbine. Guests at the luncheon will include the directors of the Jockey Club and their wives. In the evening of the same day, His Excellency will be guest of honor at a dinner given at the York Club by the President of the Ontario Jockey Club, Mr. Albert E. Dymont, and the club directors. Her Excellency, the Lady Tweedsmuir, will be the guest of honor at a women's dinner given by Mrs. Albert E. Dymont for the wives of the directors of the Jockey Club.

A LARGE number of people visited Trinity College School, Port Hope, Ont., on Saturday, May 8, to see the annual inspection of the cadet corps and the exhibition of physical training and gymnasium work. Among those present were Wing Commander A. E. Godfrey, Mr. and Mrs. Britton Osler, Mr. Harvey Howwood, Mr. and Mrs. Keith Russell, Col. and Mrs. J. W. Langmuir, Mrs. Tom Wood, Col. and Mrs. G. H. McLaren, Mr. J. B. MacKinnon, Mrs. Bingham Allen, Bishop and Mrs. R. J. Renison, Mr. and Mrs. Hector Lithgow, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Black, Miss Lowe, Col. and Mrs. A. E. Duncanson, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Partridge, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Beatty, Mr. J. W. Sprague, Major and Mrs. Graham Joy, Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Best, Mrs. Fred Tate, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Oakley, Mr. F. V. Johnston, Mrs. Percy Beatty, the Misses Betty, Captain de L. Panet, Col. and Mrs. E. E. Snider, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Cayley, Col. and Mrs. Armand Smith, Mrs. Margaret Hayes, Mrs. F. H. Irwin, Mrs. H. C. Wetherston, Mr. and Mrs. Fred French, Mrs. P. J. Giffen, Mr. and Mrs. M. Pochon, Mrs. H. C. Higginbotham, Mrs. G. H. Elliott, Mr. G. A. Somerville, Dr. and Mrs. Percy Vivian.

Among the Montreal people noticed were: Mrs. Allen Magee, Mrs. F. G. Johnson, Mr. Louis Johnson, Mrs. Greville Hampson, Col. and Mrs. Andrew Fleming, Mrs. W. B. Scott, Mrs. C. A. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. C. Irwin, Mrs. W. A. Landry, Mrs. J. A. Warburton, Mrs. S. A. McLennan, Miss Marion Wright, Major and Mrs. F. A. Pearson.

BLUE Iris, white phlox and red tulips provided the Coronation color motif of the tea table at the meeting of the Guild of the Queen's Own Rifles which took place at the home of Mrs. Reginald Pellatt on Friday, May 7. Those present were Mrs. John Langman, Mrs. Lawrence Groat, Mrs. Percy Hampton, Mrs. Alan Houston, Mrs. C. D. Dalton, Mrs. Gordon Miller, Mrs. J. O'Connell, Mrs. J. K. Strathairn, Mrs. R. Sankey, Mrs. J. Wainwright, Mrs. Harvey Weston and Mrs. Ian Macdonnell. The meeting was for the purpose of discussing arrangements and plans for the Coronation Carnival taking place at the Armouries on University Avenue on Saturday, May 15. It promises to be a grand evening of

fun and merrymaking, and no doubt many will divide their evening between this event and the Toronto Horse Show. Rumors are in the air of fiddlers, an organ grinder and strolling minstrels who will mingle with the crowds, and there will be all sorts of country fair games, dancing, movies and fortune telling.

A NUMBER of dinner parties are to precede the one and two piano recital of Elsie Bennett and Madeline Bone, which takes place at the Eaton Auditorium, on Wednesday evening, May 19.



MRS. LAWRENCE GROAT, secretary of the women's committee in charge of the Coronation Carnival to be held on Saturday, May 15, under the auspices of the I.O.O.F. Chapter and the Guild of the Queen's Own Rifles Regiment.

WINNIPEG

MISS MARION McEACHERN continues to be the central figure in a round of parties, she is a May bride-elect and a very delightful luncheon was given by Mrs. Sanford Holland in her honor the other day, when covers were laid for eighteen guests. Miss Betty Wallace and Miss Henrietta Osler of Toronto, who are two of the attendants at the wedding, were here in time for this party. Miss Betty Gardner entertained at the tea hour when Mrs. W. Trevor Gwyn and Mrs. John McEACHERN were kept busy pouring tea and coffee. Mrs. John McEACHERN was a hostess at the apertif hour one day and Mrs. Edward Nanton entertained delightfully at dinner.



ENGAGEMENTS
The Reverend and Mrs. David R. Clark announce the engagement of their daughter, Ida May, to Mr. William David Conklin, M.A., son of Mr. and Mrs. William T. Conklin, of Kingsville. The marriage will take place quietly in the chapel of Emmanuel College the latter part of May.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Mundy, of Oshawa, announce the engagement of their daughter, Sarah Kathleen, to John William Roddick, of Leamington, son of Mrs. Roddick and the late J. D. Roddick, of Cobourg. The marriage will take place in June.

DIATHS
MACKENZIE—In London, England, on Wednesday, May 5, 1937, Mabel, wife of Sir Alexander Mackenzie, of Florence, Italy, and daughter of the late Honorable S. H. Blake, of Toronto, died on Friday, May 7, 1937, at Ruscombe Church, Berkshire, England.

Par for Any Course!

M. W. Locke Golf Shoes

For Women

In golf, stance is all important to your game. Which leads us to believe that comfortable shoes are a prime requisite. So, all the features that have made M. W. Locke shoes popular with women who must be on their feet a great deal, have been built into these sturdy, comfortable sports shoes.



A—is an all-round sports style with a deeply grooved "driver" rubber sole and heel; strong-tipped laces complete the sporting touch. In brown calf with beige elk trim, at 10.50.

B—is an all-brown calfskin shoe in moccasin pattern trimmed with perforations. The leather sole and heel are made to accommodate special steel golf spikes; otherwise they can be worn for tramping. At 10.50.

The only genuine M. W. Locke shoes, designed and approved by Dr. M. W. Locke, of Williamsburg, Ontario, are sold exclusively at Simpson's in Toronto, Hamilton and Montreal.

Simpson's

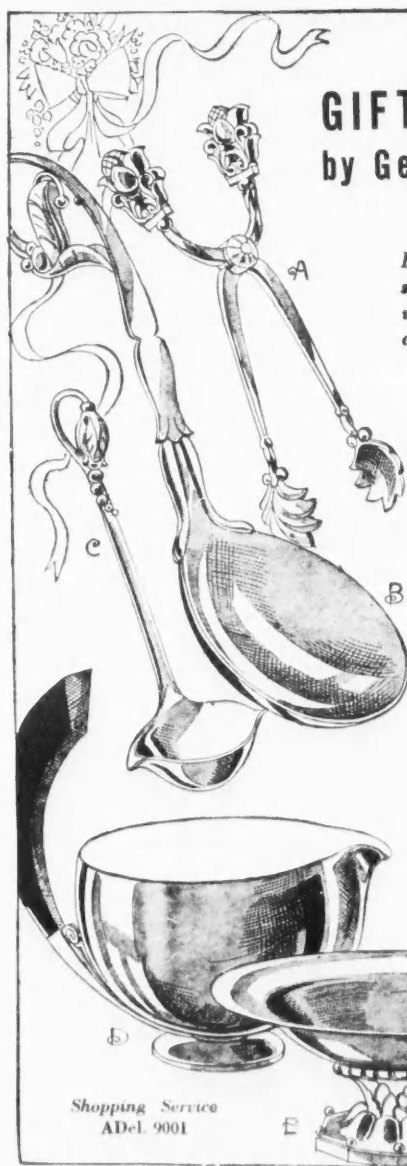
BABAYAN'S LIMITED

CANADA'S FOREMOST DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

Oriental Rugs

Wish to announce the opening of their
NEW RUG GALLERIES
At 86 Yonge St. (Near King)

with a well assorted and large stock of the finest
PERSIAN, CHINESE and INDIAN RUGS
in all conceivable sizes
AT POPULAR PRICES



GIFT PIECES

by Georg Jensen

.... Thrilled is the Bride who receives several pieces of hand wrought sterling silver designed and made by Georg Jensen in Denmark.

From our comprehensive stock, recently imported, we illustrate a few charming suggestions.

- A Ice Longs \$19.25
- B Serving Spoon \$20.00
- C Sauce Ladle \$10.00
- D Sauce or Cream Jug \$80.00
- E Oval Compot \$26.50

BIRKS ELLIS RYRIE

Yonge at Temperance
TORONTO

Shopping Service
ADEL 9001

MAIL ORDERS
INVITED

HOUSE BEAUTIFUL

Colour Scheme
2

DINING ROOM

WALLS	Sea-Foam Green
CARPET	Celadon Green
UPHOLSTERY	Coral and Beige Stripe
FURNITURE	18th Century
ACCENTS	Turquoise Blue and Crystal

Thornton-Smith invites you to visit the newly decorated House Beautiful. The newly furnished home on the ground floor of our Showroom.

Thornton-Smith Co., Ltd.
342 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

Bermuda
PLEASURE ISLAND

MUSIC at NIGHT

Just as Bermuda is different in other respects . . . unique among the world's haunts of pleasure . . . so is there a delightful novelty in the night life of this pleasant coral Riviera of the West.

Here you dance on a terrace roofed only by the starry sky . . . illuminated by a gleaming yellow moon. Here you dance with a breeze in your face . . . a breeze purified by the encircling sea . . . a breeze happily innocent of the smoke and fumes of industrial life and perfumed by a host of flowers. You dance to the best of orchestral music . . . music that fills a night of tranquillity and beauty . . . a night rich in the characteristic charm which Nature has bequeathed solely to the Islands of Bermuda.

Discriminating Canadians . . . old and young . . . find Bermuda ideal for healthful pleasure.

Though conveniently near, it is distant enough to possess a climate that remains temperate throughout the year. And it is distant enough to provide you with a really complete and refreshing change of scene . . . a charming country that is never lovelier than during the month of May . . . a hospitable country that demands no passport and offers you an unequalled opportunity for the fullest enjoyment of the saner pleasures of life.

"BUT CAN I AFFORD BERMUDA?"

The inexpensiveness of a trip to Bermuda surprises those making their first visit. From New York, round-trip passage (with private bath) costs as little as \$60 for four luxurious days at sea. From Halifax or Boston, the slightly longer trip (without private bath), \$60. From Montreal, via the St. Lawrence, round-trip minimum is \$100. Bermuda's many attractive hotels and cottages offer accommodations at a wide range of prices.

FOR BOOKLET: YOUR TRAVEL AGENT, OR THE BERMUDA TRADE DEVELOPMENT BOARD, SUN LIFE BUILDING, MONTREAL.



MRS. DOUGLAS HALLAM, of Toronto, who is on the executive of the Women's Committee of the Summer Symphony Association which recently launched its campaign in aid of the Promenade Symphony Concerts.

—Photograph by Aubrey C. Crippen.

ner in honor of the Gwyn-McEachern bridal party.

The last week of this month brings with it the opening dance at the St. Charles Country Club, also the opening of the summer racing season, which lasts a month and brings out all the fans, of whom there are many among the fair sex; bridge games will be deserted for the nouse and the sport of kings enjoyed.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Duncan, who have been away for the past month holidaying in California, have returned home. Mr. and Mrs. William Durant Halliday, the latter the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Holden, have left for Ottawa, where they are to reside.

MRS. W. S. ARNOLD, who has spent the winter at La Jolla, California, returned home this week; she will spend the summer here, then later in the autumn move to Toronto to join her son, Mr. John Arnold. With the advent of fine weather many people are enjoying a motor jaunt to Minneapolis. Mrs. R. G. Baird and her daughter, Mrs. Frank Mathewson, motored down this week for a few days' change. Mrs. C. S. Meek, Mrs. J. A. Hunter, Mrs. Sparling and Mrs. C. Boxer were a foursome also enjoying a Minneapolis week-end, as were Mrs. W. A. Mather and Mrs. Richard Smith. Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Arkell have recently returned from Vancouver, where they went to select a house before moving out in June, much to the regret of their many friends here. Mrs. M. E. Nichols, now a resident of that western city, entertained at the cocktail hour one day while they were in Vancouver.

Mrs. George W. Allan and Mrs. Geoffrey Griffin, who spent the winter months in California together, returned home this week.

Mrs. John James Carter of Toronto, who is at present the guest of her father, Mr. F. O. Fowler, was a delightful tea hostess the other afternoon when her sister, Mrs. Jon MacArthur, received with her. Mrs. A. H. Van Diggelen, Mrs. R. A. Purves, Mrs. Harry Smith and Mrs. S. J. Elkin were busy tea pouters throughout the afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Rupert Reece, accompanied by their sons, Michael and David, leave next week for England, sailing from Montreal. Miss Jacqueline McTavish and Miss Eileen Franke were joint hostesses at a luncheon at Manitoba Club the other day complimentary to Miss Peggy Keyes, a May bride-elect. Mrs. William Busby also entertained at the cocktail hour one day this week in her honor.

Mrs. W. Sanford Evans, who has spent some months in California, is expected home shortly. Miss Lois Sellers was a tea hostess entertaining in honor of her sister, Mrs. James Solum, who is leaving shortly to spend the summer in Norway.

MARRIAGES

TORONTO

Reknight Evans. On Saturday, May 8, Mr. Gordon McKnight, son of Mr. and Mrs. John McKnight, and Miss Rosalind Evans, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Evans.

ENGAGEMENTS

OTTAWA

Lloyd Ashton. Mr. Stephen Bentley Lloyd, son of Colonel Walter Lloyd and the late Mrs. Lloyd of Cheshire, England, to Miss Amy Corrine Ashton, only daughter of General E. C. Ashton and Mrs. Ashton.

TORONTO

Griffin Gordon. Mr. Anthony Scott Griffin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Scott Griffin, to Miss Kathleen Lockhart Gordon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lockhart Gordon.

Curry Barrington. Mr. Marcus Hugh Curry, son of Mrs. Curry and the late Hugh Curry of Cheshire, County Derry, Ireland, to Miss Elizabeth Margaret Barrington, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Barrington.

CAMPELLTON, N.B.

Covert-Napier. Dr. George L. Covert, second son of the Hon. W. H. Covert, Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, and Mrs. Covert of Halifax,

to Miss Mary Kathleen Kilgour Napier, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Napier.

PORT HOPE, ONT.

Hamilton-Currelly. Dr. Paul Barnard Hamilton, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Hamilton of Toronto, to Miss Edith Mary Suzanne Currelly, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Currelly.

BEAVERTON

Nimmo-Urichsen. Mr. Donald Nimmo, son of Mr. H. M. Nimmo and the late Mrs. Nimmo of Detroit, to Miss Barbara Urichsen of Montreal, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jan Urichsen, and niece of Professor Stephen Leacock.

TRAVELERS

Lady Allan of Montreal will be in Toronto on May 21 for race week and will be the guest of Mrs. R. J. Christie.

Mrs. H. Alex. Buntin and Mrs. Geoffrey Boyd have returned to Toronto after a visit to Bermuda.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Dawson have returned to Toronto after a stay of three months in Florida.

EUROPE
ENTERTAINS THIS
YEAR!

More to see . . . more to do . . . more to enjoy! Surely this is the year to go over! Coronation Year with all its glamorous events—Paris Exposition (May to October)—all Europe prepared to welcome a great influx of visitors.

Sail on the fast *Empresses*, or lower-cost *Duchesses* and *Mont* ships. Enjoy Canadian Pacific service and cuisine . . . going by St. Lawrence Seaway—the "39% Less Ocean" route.

Frequent sailings from Montreal and Quebec to British and Continental ports . . . Cabin, Tourist and Third Class. Ask about low-cost, all-expense tours.

Full information from your own travel agent or
E. F. THOMPSON
Steamship General Agent,
Canadian Pacific Bldg., Toronto.



Canadian
Pacific

"EVENTS"

ULSTER REUNION PARTY

Sails July 2 on *Duchess of Bedford*. His Majesty the King visits Ulster in July.

SHAKESPEARE DRAMATIC FESTIVALS

Stratford-on-Avon, March 29 to Sept. 25

THE DERBY

Epsom, June 2

HENLEY REGATTA

June 30 to July 3

BAYREUTH MUSIC FESTIVALS

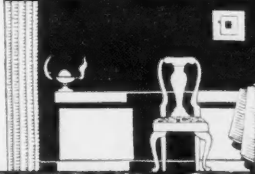
July 22 to August 20

DUBLIN HORSE SHOW

August 3 to 7

INTERIOR DECORATING

BUREAU



PLACES AT YOUR
DISPOSAL A
STAFF OF EXPERT
INTERIOR
DECORATORS

EATON'S - COLLEGE STREET

ADELAIDE 5471

SCHEMES AND ESTIMATES
SUBMITTED FREE OF CHARGE

DO YOU KNOW THAT

Pontiac is the
Lowest-Priced Car
with

89 HORSEPOWER
SIX-CYLINDER
ENGINE

THE LOWEST-PRICED
CAR WITH—

117 INCH WHEELBASE

For Roominess, Smartness and Comfort.

KNEE-ACTION and CENTRE-CONTROL CROSS STEERING
Providing the utmost Comfort and Driving Ease.

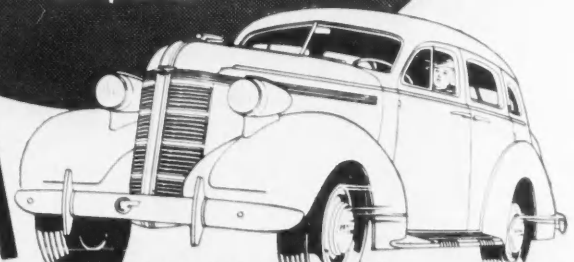
ANOLITE PISTONS

Durable, Long-Lasting. Fifty per cent. Lighter. Increase Bearing Life 150 per cent.

DOUBLE-STRENGTH, 4-WAY CANTILEVER FRAME

Provides the most rigid foundation of steel for the Unisteel Turret Top Fisher Body.

Providing the Greatest Power and Smoothness . . . yet with Greatest Economy. Pontiac is quickest on the "get-away" . . . first up the hills.



PONTIAC
HEADED FOR RECORD SALES AND A BRILLIANT FUTURE

SEE, DRIVE AND COMPARE THE PONTIAC MODELS ON
DISPLAY AT YOUR LOCAL DEALER'S SHOWROOMS

CONCERNING FOOD

BY CYNTHIA BROWN

A YOUNG woman in Los Angeles suing for divorce one day last week pleaded that not only did her husband refuse to let her sit next a stranger at the movies, and kept her in a back room when they had visitors—but he wouldn't even let the ice man call. The Judge granted the divorce, remarking that he felt "conjugal bliss could not have long been preserved in such a household even with an electric icebox."

Well, we're no expert on bliss but we aren't so sure. An electric icebox does an awful lot toward improving home life.

A few weeks ago we went along with a friend who was opening up her country house, closed all winter. We arrived at dusk. The maid put the kettle on the electric stove and began toasting English muffins on an electric toaster. My hostess disappeared down cellar to turn on the electric refrigerator. The host lit a fire in the sitting-room, muttering as he did so that electric fires were very nice and a lot quicker. I was handed a new light-weight vacuum cleaner and told to use it on my bedroom rug if the dust bothered me. It didn't. Before dinner we had well-iced cocktails and when I admired the little cheese soufflés after the sweet later, I was told they were a standby on the menu there because the kitchen boasted a good electric heater. We had coffee from one of those smart glass coffee makers after dinner, and at least one member of the house-party read a novel in her electrically heated bath water that night. Just a simple Ontario farmhouse I'd been told.

I'VE owned all the electric appliances I've been able to afford since I came back to live in this powerful country. I have not the foggiest idea what makes any of them go, though it must have been explained to me at least a thousand times. I simply know my house could not go on without them. Electric stoves are clean and beautiful and cook magnificently. An electric food-beater takes all the fat and most of the chance of failure out of making meringues and angel cakes, soufflés, heavy batter mixtures, and mayonnaise. The newest has to less than ten beating speeds and contrary to your old ideas is as simple to wash and dry as a Duster and a bowl. A cake that once took you an hour to make and left you with a sore arm for days can be tossed off by one of these in about ten minutes.

The newer electric refrigerators continue to make me large-eyed with enchantment. They are beautiful as jewel boxes, their cases designed by architects and artists of renown, their seating arrangements for food devised by household economy experts. Some have completely sealed-in working parts that never even ask for oil. Some are semi-sealed; some have the engine above, some below. All are guaranteed in a way it was impossible in without a few years ago, and live up to their promises. You don't peer in the dark, stay home and get your fingers into a bowl of cranberry sauce when you are looking for an orange, or light floods every corner when you open the door. The door has become a series of space-saving racks; drawers pull out to display your lettuces and celery and such as crisp as crackers. Milk bottles stand in comfort beside the door. Speed control gives you a new set of ice cubes in any time. On the new *de luxe* electric refrigerator is a bonus in the home!

THE recipe books that are thrown in with the purchase of an electric refrigerator seem to me a decided addition to their charm. I've never come to the end of mine in the sense of trying all the recipes, but here are one or two I do know about.

REFRIGERATOR ROLLS

5 cups boiling water
1/2 cup yeast
1 tablespoon salt
8 cups bread flour, sifted before measuring
2 tablespoons shortening
3 eggs, beaten
1 cup lukewarm water

(For cheese rolls add in 1/2 cup grated cheese.)

Mix the boiling water, yeast, salt and shortening together, then cool until lukewarm. Sift the flour in the 1/2 cup of lukewarm water and 1 teaspoon of sugar and stir into first mixture. Now add the beaten eggs and stir in 4 cups of the flour and beat thoroughly. Stir in 4 more cups of flour and mix again, but it is not necessary to knead. Cover tightly and store in refrigerator till you wish to use it. The dough, at a low temperature will keep a week or ten days. When wanted, shape into rolls, oblong, triangular, round, or Parker House variety, put in a warm place till they double in bulk, bake in a hot oven for 15 to 20 minutes.

A variation of this—very good for tea.

CARAMEL ROLLS

Pat out an oblong piece of dough, about 1/2 an inch thick. Spread with cinnamon and brown sugar and roll up. Cut in one-inch slices, arrange in a buttered pan, let double in bulk in a warm place and bake at 400° for 15 to 18 minutes. Ice them with maple icing if you can take it.

The following is frankly one of those puddings called "Shape" which many families dread. It is actually very pleasant in a mild sort of way and can be made quite rich and rare by a few additional frills like whipped cream or maple syrup, or both—or a crushed fresh strawberry sauce. Don't be put off by the fact that it's called



"PRINT TOPPER", a crisp, air-light Panama which is ideal for wearing with the first print suits. It has a wide sweeping brim, square blocked crown and a wide ribbon band crossed at the front. A Stetson hat.

CHILD'S CHARLOTTE

1 cup hot milk
2 tablespoons gelatine
2 cups cold milk
1/2 cup sugar
3 egg yolks
2 teaspoons vanilla
1/2 cup cold water
3 egg whites

1/2 teaspoon salt

Soak the gelatine in 1/2 cup cold water. Make a custard of the hot milk, sugar and egg yolks, cooking until eggs coat spoon. Add gelatine stirring until dissolved. Cool with cold milk. Add salt and vanilla and finally the beaten egg whites. Mix with the electric beater or a Dover

beater, and put in a fancy mould to set.

TRAVELERS

Lady Baillie has returned to Toronto after spending the past month in Bermuda.

Mr. and Mrs. Graham Morrow of

Toronto, who are in England for the Coronation festivities, will spend some time motoring through the British Isles.

Mr. and Mrs. George Patrick of Ottawa, sailed from Montreal on April 29, to attend the Coronation. They will later spend some time in Scotland and the Continent.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence E. Sanders of Westmount, Que., and their daughter, Mrs. Marjorie Tate, of Columbus, Ohio, sailed on the Duchess of Athol on April 30 to attend the Coronation ceremonies. They will travel in England, Scotland and the Continent, returning home in late July.



BOKAR
Vigorous and Winey
EIGHT O'CLOCK
Mild and Mellow
RED CIRCLE
Rich and Full-Bodied

FOUR GRINDS

COARSE for regular pot, MEDIUM for percolator, FINE for drip-pot, EXTRA FINE for vacuum.

Selected Beans
THE ONLY KIND THAT GO INTO A&P COFFEE



A&P's own expert buyers in the world's largest coffee producing countries select and buy the pick of the crop. Then keen-eyed, nimble-fingered girls select only the perfect beans for shipment to A&P's roasting plants. No wonder A&P Coffee is the finest the world provides! In fact, you cannot buy finer coffee at any price. So try a pound of A&P Coffee. Discover for yourself why it outsells any other coffee in the world.

A&P Coffee
THE LARGEST SELLING COFFEE IN THE WORLD



"LIGHTS OUT"

LONG after night has fallen, there's still time to crowd a bit of golden sunshine into the tag-end of a busy day. Sip a toast to tomorrow in ruddy tomato juice from the House of Heinz—one of the 57 Varieties. In the thick, rich redness of this favorite nightcap is imprisoned the warm and cheery sparkle of a hundred summer days. There's the freshness of early morning there, too—the sprightly tingle of dew glistening in the sunshine. . . . You drink deep. You relax. Over you steals the sweet drowsiness of contentment. Midnight hunger has been appeased, and the sharp voice of conscience stilled—for in the healthful vitamins of Heinz tomato juice lurk no enemies of slenderness! And if you've ever eaten a tomato fresh-off-the-vine, yours will be sweet dreams, indeed. . . . of freckle-faced days and the hot August sunshine . . . of bare toes wiggling in the warm earth . . . of long, long ago . . . Good night . . . good night . . .

SOME BUSY WOMEN

OF THE five hundred or more amateur short-wave radio operators in British Columbia, only two are women—and they don't talk to each other!

There is nothing catty about this situation. It is merely because Miss Gwenn Manning operates VE5NG in Vancouver, and Miss Lois Dixon controls VE5LY in Victoria, and the two places are too close together to give the feminine "hams" a thrill. Both operators work their sets every night, but they like to talk to enthusiasts on the prairie or somewhere close to the Mexican border. Distance lends enchantment to the air waves.

Miss Manning built her short-wave set herself, a rare accomplishment for a young woman. It took her only four months to attain sufficient proficiency to be granted a licence and her call letters, and she is now considered one of the most expert operators on the coast.

IF YOUR home happens to be in Melbourne, Australia, and if you are really in a hurry to get there from England, it is unwise to make the trip via Canada because you might stay years and years in this country, very contentedly indeed, and only remember that you originally started for Australia in moments when your thoughts are not otherwise actively engaged.

This, or something very like it, happened to Miss A. Louise Burton, General Secretary of the Central Y.W.C.A. of Toronto. Born in Melbourne, Australia, Miss Burton became very early in her career deeply interested in the work of the Y.W.C.A. in her own country, and from small beginnings her great interest, combined with marked ability in this field of work, led to the position of General Secretary at Bendigo—famous throughout the world as one of the great gold rush towns, and remembered to this day very lovingly by those who found and kept the gold.

However, after the Bendigo days, Miss Burton moved steadily, by right of achievement, to Brisbane, where for three years she carried on such outstanding work that she was finally called to Nottingham, England, to organize a drive to collect building funds for the most modern and beautiful Y.W.C.A. building in England out of London.

Australia seemed at this stage to be calling Miss Burton home again and she decided to make the homeward trip via Canada. Passing through Toronto (where her fame and name were decidedly well known) she stopped off for a little time. That "little time" has now become five years, and Miss Burton has become Secretary of the Central Y.W.C.A., and it is hoped that she may consent to stay for many years to come. Thousands of girls have reason to think of her with gratitude as it was she who, during the past very lean years, administered the fund collected for unemployed women by the school teachers of this city. It is she to whom many a girl owes her job, not to mention hope and encouragement when there seemed to be very little of either about. Miss Burton is a person of many and varied sympathies, she meets the need of the moment with untiring energy and courage, and always a solution. In her leadership she imparts that sense of direction and responsibility without which life is indeed a bewildering thing to most young people.

A FEW months ago, Mennonite maidens in Winnipeg celebrated the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Mary Martha Home, the first institution of its kind to be established in Western Canada to take care of young Mennonite working girls who might not be fortunate enough to have homes of their own in the city.

There is a simple but romantic story behind the founding of this particular "home from home" for Mennonite girls, for its inception and growth can be traced directly to the kindly heart and untiring efforts of one individual—Miss Anna J. Thiessen.

Miss Thiessen came from Russia with her parents when she was a little girl. The family were members of that most shy and most aloof denomination in the world—the Mennonite Church. The branch to which Miss Thiessen belonged, however, had relaxed, in some degree, the severity of the manners and customs adhered to by the earlier followers of Meno Simon who first emigrated to America long ago. The menfolk of the Mennonite Brethren—Miss Thiessen's Church—are no longer forbidden to shave their beards, for instance. Their families use motor cars, electric lights and telephones. They are still characterized, however, by simplicity of dress, modesty of demeanor, and an

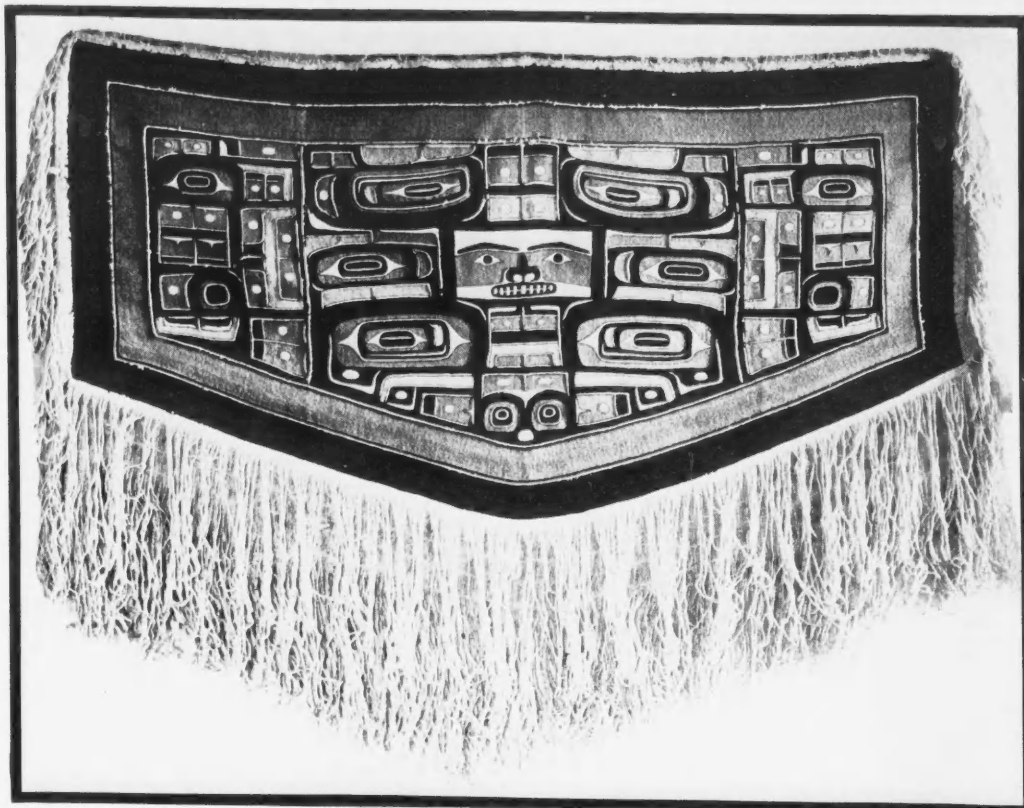
avoidance of worldly pleasures. They are the world's greatest peace propagandists. And they show the same stoical fortitude in facing the hardships they have met with in this country as they did in meeting the innumerable persecutions and sufferings which faced them in other countries in earlier years.

Miss Thiessen's family settled first at Winkler, Manitoba. They later moved to Saskatchewan, but the young girl wanted to be a missionary, and in pursuit of that ideal she came to Winnipeg in 1915 and engaged in missionary work in connection with her Church there. In 1923 she went down to Los Angeles, and attended the Bible Institute there, but came back to Winnipeg in 1925.

One day—it was a Thursday in October, 1925, Miss Thiessen recalls—two girls came up to her crying. They told her that they had recently come to Winnipeg, could not yet speak the English language, and had no place to go on this their afternoon off.

Miss Thiessen took them to her two rooms and talked to them. She promised them that they might come and see her the following Thursday. Very soon there were eight lonely girls gathering at Miss Thiessen's lodgings on a Thursday afternoon, and finally regular meetings were established to which others were invited. The group grew so large that a third and a fourth room had to be acquired, and finally a whole house rented to accommodate them.

At last, with the support of the Northern District Conference of the Mennonite Brethren, Miss Thiessen negotiated for the purchase of a thirteen-roomed house on Mountain Avenue which was to be established as a regular meeting place and home. In 1930 she had made and distributed one thousand "mite" boxes, and by this means, and also with the help of interested friends, she was able to raise sufficient money to make a pay-



WEST COAST PRIMITIVE. The ceremonial blanket in the collection of the National Museum of Canada at Ottawa.

ment on the house. Today half of the \$3,500 it cost is paid.

Miss Thiessen was placed in complete charge of the Mary Martha Home—as it was called—and has been in charge of it ever since. She is a very busy woman, for hundreds of girls come there on Thursdays and Sundays, and some live there perma-

nently and go out to work by the day. Miss Thiessen looks after the domestic arrangements, keeps the books, finds jobs for the girls, looks after them when they are out of work, advises and counsels them, and interests herself in their friendships and their romances. A considerable number of her girls have married and set-

tled down in homes of their own, many of them on thriving Manitoba farms. Proudly they return from time to time to visit their benefactor, often bringing their husbands with them, and each baby as it comes along. The work, Miss Thiessen admits, has not been without its ups and downs. She is allowed a small sum

per month by the District Conference towards the Home's maintenance; for the rest it mainly has to pay for itself. Practically everything in the Home has been donated at one time and another by the grateful girls themselves.

"Every cup and saucer, in fact," says Miss Thiessen, "has a story. We have never had any real cause to worry during the past ten years, though. God has always provided!"

MUSEUM PIECES IN CANADA

NO. 3—INDIAN CEREMONIAL BLANKET

THE art of the Canadian West Coast Indians, notably their totemic art and their ceremonial dress, has been dismissed by one of our writers on art as "grotesque in design and crude in execution." Such a remark betrays a quite hopeless confusion of aesthetic thought—a confusion that frequently occurs when one attempts to judge of one art in terms of another. Though their work is not of the highest in primitive art, the work of these Indians will bear favorable comparison with the art of Polynesia and Melanesia, including Maori art. It is generally conceded that the totem poles of the Skeenas exhibit a striking, if limited, decorative talent, a strong color sense, and a certain feeling for the monumental.

The ceremonial blanket, reproduced herewith, is evidence that in decorative skill, sense of design and color, the ritualistic apparel of the West Coast Indians is little inferior to their totemic art. The blanket, made of mingled goats' wool and cedar bark, shows a forceful and coherent woven design, embodying ritual concepts, and executed in brilliant primary colors. It is in the collection of the National Museum of Canada at Ottawa.

This year BE PREPARED WITH Super Power

WOMEN FALL PREY TO TORRID WAVE; SEVERAL ARE OVERCOME

Dr. Brown stated today that the temperature at the General Hospital was running close to the 100 mark, but the patients were cool, and the doctors were cool. Many of the patients are applying their own medicine, while the doctors are applying theirs.

THERMOMETER HITS NEW HIGH AT 108°

Doctors Issue Instructions for Guidance of Parents in Preserving Health

MERCURY HITS 104° NO RELIEF IN SIGHT

Whole Community Suffering as Sun Beats Mer-

MERCURY PASSES CENTURY; SEEMS HEADED FOR RECORD

Jumped Eight Degrees in Less Than Hour Here at Noon To-day

Temperature 104 in Shade at Mount-
erans' Cabin on Main Street

Hamilton's first real heat spell of the summer in real earnest to-day with the temperature fully and apparently headed for an all-time record. The official thermometer at Parke & Parke's store, in the shade, the highest recorded 102.5°.

Death Toll Rises as Heat Wave Increases

Sprinkling of Lawns on Hilltop Suspended

MAYOR Instructs Engineers

Whole Community Suffers as Sun Beats Down

Hottest Day Yet Mercury at 109°

FRY EGGS ON STREET

AMPLE Reserve Power FOR THE HOTTEST DAYS

REMEMBER last year, when the hot spell was "front page" news in all the papers—with the mercury dancing above the 100° mark.

Though other forms of refrigeration proved hopelessly inadequate, Westinghouse Dual-automatic Refrigerators provided complete food-protection... all the ice cubes anyone wanted... responded to any demand for extra service owners required.

That's why "Super-Power" means so much to Westinghouse owners. It provides dependable refrigeration however hot the weather... ample reserve when you need it most. Under ordinary summer conditions the Westinghouse mechanism operates approximately one-third of the time... with 60% reserve held in leash—costing you nothing when not in use... instantly ready to meet all emergencies that may arise.

And, because it operates only a small part of the time, the Westinghouse "Super-Power" mechanism provides longer life for your refrigerator and greater operating economy during its entire lifetime.

The extra values of Westinghouse "Super-Power" refrigeration extend throughout the full range of models, regardless of size or price. Let your Westinghouse dealer show you how little it costs to buy your "Super-Power" Refrigerator now!

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Kitchen-proved PERFORMANCE

403 certified test scores 899 home proving kitchens confirm the low operating costs and dependability records established in the Westinghouse engineering laboratories. "Kitchen-Proving" provides the most conclusive proof of efficiency and economy ever offered by any electric refrigerator. Ask your dealer for details.

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MISS DIANA CRAMPTON, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cecil T. Ribton Crampton of "El Carmen", Warren, Ont., who was presented at Court on May 6.

—Photo by Pearl Freeman.

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Thrill to the unspoiled beauty of the Gulf of St. Lawrence—St. Pierre and Miquelon, the last colony of France in the New World—fjords that pierce towering hills—multi-coloured cliffs and majestic seascapes—Northern lights that defy description—see it all aboard the smartly appointed S.S. Belle Isle. Sailings from Montreal every second Friday, beginning May 7th.

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A high standard of accommodation in all classes.

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IN ATLANTIC CITY

Vim, Vigor, and Vitality. These are the gifts you get with every happy visit to the luxurious Ambassador. Come this week-end. Enjoy the world-famous climate. Every outdoor sport and indoor activity. It will do you a world of good. You'll enjoy the new Ambassador sports club. Venetian decorated and furnished guest rooms.

Special service—Atlantic City's finest—will be waiting to meet you at the Ambassador.

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Pennsylvania Ave. Paul Arthur, Mgr.

Enjoy 3 Memorial Days Here

It's a three day holiday with the perfect time of year for relaxing in the sun and refreshing sea breezes. It will be a delightful "little vacation" enhanced by the genuine hospitality and delicious food at the Seaside. Surf bathing, driving from guest rooms. Come along and bring the family! Just across from Steel Pier.

The Seaside
ATLANTIC CITY



BANDS OF BRONZE beading outline the Empire waistline and décolletage of this gown of white silk-and-wool crepe. The bolero, also edged with beading, has short puffed sleeves banded with beads. Small self-covered buttons at the back fasten the frock into a smooth line about the waist and hips. The skirt has a suggestion of a train. From The Robert Simpson Co. Ltd.



To Look Like A Picture

is this year a Fashion ideal, as well as the secret yearning of every woman's heart... So our new French Room provides hats that will bestow charm and distinction on all types of faces... Wide brims that droop... bonnet shapes... flower crowns, the new open crowns... smart small hats for windy days at the races in interesting new straws and flattering colours.

Sketched: Imported hat of Coronation blue crystalline straw with purple-wine anemones. \$35.00

Millinery French Room—Third Floor Yonge Street
Also obtainable at Eaton's College St.

THE T. EATON CO LIMITED

WOMEN AND THEIR HOMES

BY MARJORIE ELLIOTT WILKINS

THERE is a very old and true saying. To the effect that we don't appreciate a thing until we've lost it. We Canadian women take our homes, and all that goes with them, very much for granted. There is no doubt we should miss them terribly if they went. Yet already the home, as we know it, has disappeared from the lives of millions of women in Russia. It exists with us as to whether our homes shall also go.

In Russia a woman must be "usefully employed" in order to obtain sugar and flour and bread tickets. Such a situation in Canada would place many thousands of women on starvation diet. In Russia, also, no woman is permitted before she has a baby. She is allowed two or three months' leave of absence from her work, whether in office or factory or social employment, before the child is born, and a similar period afterwards, with pay. That is all. Then she puts her baby into a crèche for the day, and goes back for it after she has done her day's work. She does not stay in bed in the morning unless she can provide as all enough to do so; no man spends a lot of money for clothes and cosmetics and jewellery for her to wear. What few bits of ornament she has she buys for herself.

THE situation is almost unthinkable to the Canadian woman who can play bridge or shop or visit all afternoon, and then rush home and make up "something" for her breadwinning husband. It is hard even for the most considerate wife and mother to picture having to go out to work early morning, to feel that her children really belong to the state, and that she has no permanent hold on her husband. We Canadian women are so certain, so sure of ourselves and of our "rights," but our very certainty may be dangerous to our security.

Originally the home was an inviolate sanct of civilization with practically all respect. There was no question of the importance or the place of women. Women were holders of wood, and carriers of water, and bearers of children. Invariably they were useful, and their importance removed all question of their place in the social scheme. Why divorce a wife who was a good worker, who bore healthy children, and who was faithfully appreciative of whatever paltry trifles came her way? If she was lazy and staid or happened to make distasteful eyes at another man, it was a good joke to give her to him.

But things have very gradually changed. There has seldom been any question of man's place in one part of the cosmic scheme. With women it has been different. Whether they themselves have been responsible for the change, or whether they are the victims, or the tools, of evolution is difficult to decide. It is probable that the great majority of women, not clever enough to realize their shortcomings, observed what very real power one or two of their lovely sisters exercised over mankind. And they were reading naturally. It may have started there.

BUT if the thin edge of the wedge had been into society, the cut was deepened and widened with industrial revolution. As long as the home was all-complete, woman's place remained unquestioned, unimpaired. When the invention of the spinning jenny and the mechanical loom took weaving out of the home, women were left with a little time on their hands, and they were slightly less essential.

Then came the political invasion. With the franchise came the possibility of women's demand for financial, political and social equality plus the rights which they had previously enjoyed as a weaker sex.

The third great and notable step in the change in women's relative position to that of man came with the scientific invasion; the lessening of labor in the home, modern methods of child-rearing, and the consequent advent of extra-home institutions to do tasks formerly undertaken exclusively in the home—care of children, prepara-

tion of meals, and social clubs. Life for the average Canadian woman of today is a holiday compared with that of her grandmother or her great-grandmother. Labor-saving devices and smaller families have reduced housework and home-making almost to a minimum. True, not all women have electric washing machines and refrigerators and automatic ironing machines, but there are very few who have to make their own bread, spin wool and weave cloth and make clothes for the entire family, including the men, and work in the fields as well.

LIFE in this country has become notably easier for men and women, but especially so for women. Added to extra ease and leisure and luxury we have acquired a vote, we have property rights, we have protection, morally and physically, such as women never had before. We are free to work and travel with men, wherever we please, and when we will; the only proviso being our ability and the current economic situation, which applies equally to men.

All this have we acquired. And has it cost us anything? To begin with we have retained most of the privileges given to our sex as a result of masculine acknowledgment of our biologic difference. We are cared for and provided for and treated with at least apparent respect. If there is a disaster at sea, women and children still come first.

Offhand it looks as though "business" has been booming for women. It is acknowledged, and one believes fairly, that women do exert a tremendous influence for good on politics, even though many do not vote, and on social conditions generally, though the influence may all be behind the scenes. But when it comes to reality, perhaps many women have fallen short even on the score of influence.

Despite all ideas, all theories to the contrary, woman's place in the cosmic scheme is to "carry on the human race." Many women are complying intelligently and willingly. But on the whole the most intelligent and well-educated women are leaving the future of the race to uneducated, illiterate, less able women, often newcomers to the country.

THERE is one two-sided excuse offered for this problem. For one thing the economic waste of well-educated, cultured women who do not have children is appalling; on the other hand, many women who would have children do not, or cannot, for economic reasons. And the great cause behind this tragedy is nothing more nor less than women themselves. It may be that the married couple cannot have children, or more children, because they cannot afford to bring them up properly. It may be that the



MRS. ARNOLD SPAULL, wife of Mr. Arnold N. P. Spaul, of Warren, Ontario, and elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cecil T. Ribon Crampton, who was presented at the Court of May 6.

—Photo by Pearl Freeman

FOR THE RACES ... AND AFTER



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of clothes that will be worn by the well-dressed at the Woodbine include:

• Redingotes with prints and plain dresses —for sunny days.

• Spectator sports ensembles from London and Paris —for warm days.

• Suits, Tweed Coats and wool lace wraps... newest of the new —for cooler days.

• English suits and French tailcoats —for every day.

• Sketched:
Navy and white ensemble from Spectator Sports of London. Brocaded redingote which can be buttoned in double breasted style, over a dress of plain navy wool trimmed with applique of white "round the neck and short sleeves.

MAIN FLOOR

EATON'S-COLLEGE STREET

It might even suit some women here. But the majority would find it almost unbearably difficult. As a nation we are a fairly civilized people. We have retained a lot of the virile, primitive tastes of a new people, but we have acquired a very definite culture. As women we regard our job in the community as important from a reproductive standpoint when we stop to think of it at all, but we feel we also have a very important role in the creating and maintaining of higher standards of life. However when people come to the point when reproduction is a social system rather than the privilege of love, then women have sunk to the degradation of mere instruments of male pleasure and creation. Do we Canadian women want this, or do we cling to our tradition of home and a strong family unit?

For the sake of our children we must consider the possibility of adopting a "mass" nurture system. Adults may live happily and well in a socialistic state, but it has been the stern experience of the managers of Infants' Homes that babies must have individual care and affection, a thing which is impossible in a huge crèche.

If we insist on bringing up our daughters to be breadwinners, which is very different from teaching them to provide for themselves in case of necessity, and consequently making it harder for their potential husbands to marry and support them, then we must face the fact that we are jeopardizing our homes.

...AND TONIGHT I GOTTA SHOW HIM THE TOWN!

BUT WHAT A GREAT TIME TOM HAD AFTER ALL...



How Welcome! The FRIENDLY STIMULATION of this truly roaster-fresh coffee

How incomparably delicious!... the rich, mellow, full-bodied flavour of Maxwell House! And how it buoys you up! You feel brighter as its friendly stimulation revives your spirit! Vita-Fresh Maxwell House comes to you always truly fresh. Not just days fresh—but actually hours fresh! For it is packed in a super-vacuum tin—the one sure way to bring you coffee as fresh and wholesome as the hour it left the roaster!

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SATURDAY NIGHT

BUSINESS • FINANCE • GOLD & DROSS • INSURANCE • THE MARKET

Safety for
the Investor

TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 15, 1937

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

SOCIAL CREDIT IDEA ON THE WANE IN CANADA

Alberta's Scheme Apparently a Candidate's Stepping Stone Rather Than Practical Economic Plan, Which Now Seems Headed for Haven of Dead Political Issues

BY ALBERT C. WAKEMAN

IS SOCIAL credit extinct? That is a foolish question, if we concede that social credit never existed. As an economic system, there never was such a thing as social credit; as an economic plan, it never was even practicable. But quite outside the scope of economics, there is politics, which is an important thing in our democratic lives. Social credit may be financial bunkum, but it did serve to pile up one of the greatest political majorities ever known in Canada. And a theory which could do that has at least the possibility of leaving its mark on the nation.

But as with most mushroom growths, the vitality of social credit is being sapped most by its own proponents rather than by attacks from outside. Throw into power any group of men who have nothing in common except a theory, and they will inevitably come to dissension and grief. Back in the disturbing years 1919-20, the United Farmers of Ontario became a governing party, and though the cabinet appeared to hold together, they quickly ran on the rocks, and the story then unfolded showed that there had always been difficulty in internal management. The Social Credit government of Alberta likewise is the product of a depression. Its actual administration has been weak, there have been several changes in the cabinet, and personalities have been freely vented in public. That has not been good for government, much less for the party itself.

Take the matter of technical advice. The inventor of social credit is a Britisher by the name of Major Douglas; at least he is reputed to be the author of the theory, and his claim does not appear to be disputed. What was more logical and sensible than for the new Alberta government of 1935, which was the first to be elected anywhere for the express purpose of establishing a system of social credit, to call upon the Major to guide them in putting it into effect? This was done, though after some delay. Almost coincident with that step, and apparently as a concession to the orthodox financial community, with which Premier Aberhart had promised to keep faith by meeting all of the province's existing obligations, the government arranged for the advice of R. J. Magor, of Montreal, president and chairman of the National Steel Car Corporation, Limited, and who

is also financially interested in various other enterprises.

The tenure of office of both of these technical advisers was short, needless to say. Members of the Alberta cabinet have hinted at possibly securing the return of Major Douglas, perhaps hoping that he would not take the hint too readily. But since the government broke with investors by repudiating its bonds, there has been no gesture of reconciliation with the financial community; a very cold shoulder was turned towards investigators representing the bondholders, and towards the report which they

issued. The "united front" goes no further, however. Influential members of the party appear to agree on no trucking nor trading with the financial interests, but to disagree among themselves on everything else connected with administration.

This year to date there have been no less than three changes in the cabinet personnel. On January 5, C. C. Ross, Minister of Lands and Forests, resigned at Premier Aberhart's request. Charles Cockcroft resigned his post of Provincial Treasurer on January 31, subsequently stating that his position

(Continued on Page 40)



CAN HE HOLD ON?

ROOSEVELT'S POWER INCREASING DANGEROUSLY

Personal Power now Greater "Than Any That was Ever Conceived as Possible in the Chief Official of a Constitutional State", Due to Control of Public Expenditures

BY WALTER LIPPMANN

IN 1780, during the revolt of the American colonists, there was laid before the House of Commons, sitting as committee of the whole, a resolution which summed up in the fewest possible words the great issue of that day. The resolution said:

That it is necessary to declare that the influence of the Crown has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished.

The resolution was introduced by Joseph Dunning in support of a petition from the people of York protesting against the excessive expenditures and the arbitrary government of King George III. Though Lord North, the King's Minister, opposed Dunning's resolution, William Pitt and Charles James Fox favored it, and by a vote of 233 against 215 the House of Commons passed the resolution.

The resolution must always be interesting to Americans because it reflected the sentiment in England which made it impossible for George III to use all his powers to crush the rebellion. But it has a particular interest at this time because of the argument which Dunning used to Parliament in upholding the York petition against excessive expenditures:

Independent of the great objects which the petition recommended to the care and attention of Parliament there was one great fundamental point on which they hinged, that of setting limits or paring down the increased, dangerous and alarming influence of the Crown, and an economical expenditure of the public money. In one point of view, both these objects might be fairly consolidated into one great principle. For instance, if the public money was faithfully applied, and frugally expended, that would release the influence of the Crown; if, on the other hand, the influence of the Crown was restrained within its natural and constitutional limits, it would once more restore that power which the constitution had vested in the House, the enquiring into and controlling the expenditure of public money.

This passage is worth reading not once, but many times. For though the words are a bit old-fashioned to our ears, they are packed full with the lesson learned by Englishmen over many centuries of struggle to achieve their constitutional liberties.

Dunning saw, and a majority of the House of Commons agreed with him, that in order to set limits upon and to pare down "the increased, dangerous and alarming influence" of the executive, it

was necessary for Parliament to regain its control over the expenditure of public money. He pointed out that because the legislature had given the executive a blank check for spending, the arbitrary power of the executive had increased; that if the legislature insisted upon economy, it would not only save money, but would restrain the influence of the executive within "its natural and constitutional limits."

The issue which Dunning raised is the paramount issue in Washington today. Once again, after a century and a half of constitutional government, there is an executive whose personal power is greater than any that was ever conceived as possible in the chief official of a constitutional state. Once again we see that this personal power is increasing. Once again we see that it is increasing because the executive has obtained control of public expenditures and is using the power of money to coerce the other branches of the government. Once again we have come to the point where the increasing personal power of the executive ought to be diminished, and once again the essential procedure of liberty is to restore the legislature's control over public money.

Some one should introduce Dunning's resolution into this Congress as the preliminary to a resumption by Congress of its authority to say how much money the President shall spend. It makes comparatively little difference whether Congress cuts the appropriations 10 per cent or 7 per cent, or whether it appropriates one billion or one billion and a half for relief.

What does matter is that Congress shall once again determine by law, that the President shall cease to determine by his personal and arbitrary discretion, how much money shall be spent. For in so far as Congress gives the President a blank check to make expenditures as he sees fit, his power to punish and to reward is so great that only heroes in Congress can use their independent judgment.

IMPORTANT as it is to balance the budget, it is much more important to re-establish the self-respecting independence of Congress. For that reason the movement to retrench has a significance far beyond the saving of a few hundred million dollars. It is an essential, perhaps it is the crucial, proceeding by which the headlong descent into personal government can be stopped.

It is gradually becoming clear that the powers entrusted to Mr. Roosevelt to meet the crisis of 1933 are not to be restored, on the contrary that they are to be used to increase the personal power of the President, and to perpetuate it. It is by means of these powers, now being employed shamelessly to browbeat Congress, that he proposes to obtain the authority to pack the Supreme Court and to dominate the lower Federal courts. But that is only a part of a vast program of personal government.

(Continued on Page 40)

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

THE PRIMARY OR LONG TREND of stock prices and business has been upward since the summer of 1932. There have been no recent developments indicating a reversal of this movement.

THE INTERMEDIATE OR SHORT TERM TREND of stock prices was confirmed as downward in early April when the market, as reflected by both the Dow-Jones Railroad and Industrial averages, broke below the support points established on the March 22 setback. (See graph on page 38.)

THE PRICE MOVEMENT At the 170 area (in terms of the Dow-Jones Industrial average), reached the latter part of April, the market encountered strong support. Coincident with this development was some lift in the fog of bad news, this improvement being signalled by cessation of forced European liquidation, a better tone in the American bond market, and subsidence of fears over any immediate danger of a cut in the American Treasury's price for gold. Rally has subsequently ensued.

Removal of pressure, such as has just occurred, affords the market an opportunity to stage a sizable rebound, representing the usual technical recovery that puts in its appearance at some point in every decline. Normal limits to such a correction would be 59.62 on the Dow-Jones Rail average, 178.18 on the Industrial. AT SUCH ZONES THE MARKET WOULD INVITE NOTICEABLE SELLING AND THEN WOULD COME THE REAL TEST AS TO WHETHER APRIL 28 SUPPORT POINTS WERE TO REPRESENT THIS YEAR'S LOWS. (Continued on Page 38)



NOW that Roosevelt has proved to his own satisfaction that he can "talk down" a speculative boom, business and investors are faced with the prospect that he will try it again whenever there seems to be occasion. Thus there would seem to be a new hazard in the market outlook. Booms unquestionably are bad things and the Roosevelt tactics might win some support were it not for the practical certainty that politics as well as market and business conditions will influence them. A commodity and stock market recession designed to protect business and investors from the ultimate losses involved in an excessive speculative rise is one thing; a sharp decline engineered for purely political reasons is another, and would give plenty of people reason to feel sore.

AS everyone knows, one of the chief problems before organized society today is the continuing burden of unemployment relief, with its threat to the advancement, or even maintenance, of existing standards of living. Obviously, if there is to be permanently a large and perhaps increasing body of non-producers who must be supported by the remaining producers, there must be fewer goods and services to divide amongst all than would otherwise be the case. It has been known for a long time that many people are on relief only because relief is available. Now the Dominion Government is to attack the problem by reducing "grants-in-aid" to the provinces by 25 per cent. This is real relief for the suffering taxpayers.

AND before anyone rises to protest on behalf of the needy unemployed, let him consider a statement by General G. Eric McCuag, chairman of the Protestant Employment Bureau of Montreal, made a fortnight or so ago in a radio speech. "For a long time," said General McCuag, "we have believed that a very large proportion of unemployed people were not on relief. We have now completed a survey which shows that our observations were correct. The figures are startling—96 per cent. of men and 89 per cent. of women placed in employment by us during the past fifteen months are not and never have been on relief." This clearly indicates that a great many people are getting relief who are not entitled to it. Also it seems to explain why the number of relief recipients has so strikingly failed to decline in accordance with the increase in employment.

THOUGH rebuffed at Oshawa, the C.I.O. is working vigorously in Canada. Its agents have been very active in Ontario and Quebec, working on employees in a number of industries, notably textiles and steel. If it is not already, this is likely to become the big issue in Canada in the coming months. Premier Duplessis of Quebec has joined Premier Hephurn of Ontario in registering wholehearted opposition to the C.I.O. and all it stands for. Canadian labor as well as Canadian business needs to be protected from it. Obviously it will be bad for both if Canadian labor puts itself in a position where it can be dictated to by a political organization in the United States, and pays its good Canadian money to further the political ends of that organization.

IN SPITE of all that has been done to make U.S. business unhappy since Mr. Roosevelt became President, it has just been discovered across the border that the Administration has not, after four years, developed a program for the regulation of industry and industrial competition. Now the President is to appoint a committee to study the problem. Whaley-Eaton (Washington) reports that there is growing assistance among the President's advisers that before making any move the New Deal shall definitely determine just what its objectives are in the field of business regulation. It says that in regard to this, two schools of thought are in violent conflict. One contemplates an integrated industry, co-operative and semi-socialistic in character, along the lines of the old N.R.A., with broad regulatory discretion in Washington. The other would preserve a system of essentially free competition with regulation that is virtually automatic. In the latter, the rules would be clearly set forth in the law and would operate both through revenue acts and tighter anti-trust statutes.

CANADA is following the second of these two lines of procedure. And the progress made in recovery to date indicates that she is doing it very successfully. In the federal field, considerable restraint has been shown. The aim is to tighten up the laws, administer them more strictly and check abuses, but to refrain from burdening legitimate business. The provincial governments have shown a greater tendency to radicalism but even they have become more conservative of late. However, if the Roosevelt Administration develops a definite program for the regulation of industry it is quite likely to find some reflection here. Canadian business and investors will watch this development with interest. Incidentally, the U.S. might take a lesson from Canada here. Our progress in recovery has been at least as great, and certainly very much less expensive.

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast appearing on the first page of this section.

LOBLAW "A"

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I noticed in the papers recently that the Loblaw Groceries had declared a bonus of 12 1/2 cents on its stock. Does this mean that the company in the near future may increase the regular rate? I remember, as a regular reader of Gold & Dross, that you have spoken favorably of this stock before, but I don't remember seeing an item in recent months. I am a pretty conservative investor and thanks to your sound advice, I haven't made many mistakes. However, I haven't any of this stock and I am contemplating the purchase of some at current levels. Your comments will be gratefully received.

R. W. D., Saint John, N.B.

I believe that the "A" stock of Loblaw Groceries Company, Ltd. constitutes a sound investment and an attractive purchase at current levels of 23. The yield of 4.3 per cent. is quite satisfactory under prevailing monetary conditions and the recent bonus declaration, to which you refer, indicates not only the company's earnings capacity, but the generous dividend policy which it follows. I do not think, however, that the bonus presages any definite increase in the basic rate of \$1 annually.

The current rate was increased from 80 cents in 1933 and on two previous occasions there have been extra distributions, one of 15 cents and one of 20 cents. While sales, and net income during the fiscal period which ends with this month have been showing satisfactory increases, I think that the real reason for the recent declaration was the receipt by the company of \$21,733 from its United States subsidiary. This company recently rearranged its capital structure in order to begin clearing off accumulated arrearages on its preferred stock, of which the Canadian company owns 2,841 shares, and approval of the rearrangement was followed by a payment of \$8.50 per share on the preferred. It is probable that this source of income will continue, and possibly be augmented, in the years immediately ahead.

Space does not permit me to reiterate all the favorable factors in connection with Loblaw "A" stock as an investment. You are probably aware that it is one of the most successful and best managed of chain store organizations in Canada. In its field it might be termed a "quality" operator, and thus it avoids the often destructive competition of some other chains; it has a practice, as well, of avoiding those localities in which the severest competition has eliminated profit possibilities for all retailers. About the only cloud on the horizon is the general trend of legislative bodies toward discriminatory chain store taxation, but there is no indication that Ontario is at all prepared to follow the precedent of some other Provinces.

Loblaw's earnings for the current year should show a satisfactory increase over the \$1.10 per share on the combined Class "A" and "B" shares reported in the previous period. A figure of \$1.30 has been suggested in reliable quarters. For a number of years past, including those of the depression, earnings have shown remarkable stability, thus enhancing the investment quality of the stock. Financial position is particularly strong, the last balance sheet showing total current assets of \$3,553,250 including cash of \$537,039, Government bonds of \$369,149 and guaranteed investment certificates of \$850,000, against total current liabilities of \$996,294. Full provision has been made for depreciation of assets and profit and loss surplus reached the figure of \$2,094,549. While fully equipped for further expansion, the company pursues a conservative policy in this respect; important expenditures are made, however, in maintaining each unit at the peak of efficiency. I see no reason why profits should not remain eminently satisfactory for many years to come.

CANADIAN BRONZE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am considering at the present time the purchase of some of the common stock of Canadian Bronze. I notice that this stock is available at the present time at some ten points lower than it was earlier this year and I assume that this is due entirely to the general market decline. I understand, as well, that the company's business is currently better than it has been for some years and I wonder if you could confirm this. I can't remember having seen anything about this company in Gold & Dross for quite a while.

P. S. D., Hamilton, Ont.

I think that Canadian Bronze common is an attractive purchase at current levels. Assuming only the regular dividend of \$1.50 annually, which rate was inaugurated this year, the yield is only 3.1 per cent at a price of 48. It must be remembered, however, that extras have been paid in the past two years and I consider it entirely likely that there will be another such distribution on account of 1937 earnings. The extra applicable to 1936, in which year the regular dividend was \$1, was 75 cents and in the previous year was 50 cents.

It is quite correct that at the present time the company is enjoying excellent business, due chiefly to replacement business and new equipment for Canadian railways. It would appear that after many years of no expenditures along these lines the railways are finding it necessary to modernize and to add to their rolling stock; this is justified by higher earnings as well as by the necessity to bring equipment in line with the advances which have been made in providing greater comfort for the rail traveler. Canada has lagged behind the United States in this regard but at last the traditional railway conservatism is giving away before the need for direct action in order to stimulate business. Since Canadian Bronze is the chief supplier in Canada of bearings, bushings and similar materials, it is reaping direct benefit from the current trend.

Last year the company reported per share on the common of \$2.08 as against \$1.67 in 1935, \$1.13 in 1934, \$0.75 in 1933, \$0.89 in 1932, \$1.85 in 1931 and \$3.19 in 1930. In addition, last year the company retired its outstanding 7 per cent preferred stock, replacing this with a 5 per cent issue, and reducing dividend requirements by an amount approximately equivalent to 13 cents a share on the 80,000 shares of no par value common outstanding. In 1930 and 1931 the company paid \$2.50 per share on the common, reducing this to \$1.25 in 1932, to 76 1/4 cents in 1933

and to 60 cents in the succeeding years up to 1936, when the \$1 rate was established and which has now been again increased as outlined above.

The company's financial position is sound, the last balance sheet showing total current assets of \$744,567, including cash of \$131,946 and marketable securities carried at \$71,794 as against a market valuation of \$154,997. Total current liabilities stood at \$251,314 and net working capital at \$493,253. The company's plants have been maintained in excellent condition and are well able to care for the current volume of business. With car loadings showing an appreciable gain and with the trend still upward, there would appear to be every prospect of 1937 earnings bettering the encouraging record of 1936. Further appreciation for the common stock is not beyond expectation, together with the prospects of a satisfactory return.

PICKLE CROW

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have 100 shares of Pickle Crow Gold Mines, bought when prices were considerably higher than they are now. Would you kindly give me your opinion as to whether it is advisable to keep them?

—B. W. M., Toronto, Ont.

Pickle Crow Gold Mines is showing rapid growth. The dividend rate is being doubled with the next payment, and the mill is being brought up to its objective of 400 tons daily much quicker than expected. At the present time it is handling about 300 tons. Depth developments are reported as most satisfactory and it is probable that the shaft which is now down 1,200 feet will be continued to 2,000, which will give five more levels.

The property is still in the early stages of exploration, with development work to date having been largely concentrated on a comparatively small portion of the property, which totals some 2,500 acres. Production for the first quarter of the year was \$408,947, the recovery averaging \$28.23 a ton, from 14,605 tons of ore treated. This compared with an average recovery of \$29.33 from a total of 13,847 tons of ore treated during the final quarter of 1936. Early in April, however, millheads are reported to have been sharply increased.

SAN ANTONIO

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am holding stock in the San Antonio Gold Mines which I bought at \$3. For some time now it has been on the wane and at present is at \$1.59. I understand that in a few years their source will be practically depleted. Would you advise selling?

—W. G., Windsor, Ont.

A decided change for the better has been apparent at San Antonio Gold Mines in the past six months and it is doubtful if the mine's ore position was ever more favorable than at the present time. Shareholders were informed by President J. D. Perrin, at the annual meeting in March, that "the first three quarters of 1936 were anything but pleasant for your operating staff, management and directors, and at times it seemed that, as predicted by many, we might be cleaning up within two years." The last quarter of the year, however, made up for the disappointments earlier; so much so that the president states that the ore outlook at the year end "while by no means fully revealed, and could not be counted as definite so far as tonnage in ore reserves was concerned, was more promising than at any time in the history of your mine, except when the 26 vein was first encountered, and it is my thought that the outlook is even better now than at any time, as we know a great deal more about the geology and ore occurrences."

The new 36 vein may possibly be productive of greater tonnage than the 26. The company is in an excellent financial position. Production for the first three months of 1937 exceeded \$200,000. Grade was down from last year but was attributable to the fact that millfeed had been coming from the low grade bottom sections of the old 26 vein. Production from the new 36 vein and 32 vein should be available very shortly. Where disclosed on the 1,050-foot level the new vein in drifting indicated a length of 250 feet grading \$12 to \$15 over widths of around 12 feet. The company's working capital on March 25 amounted to \$506,798 as compared with \$453,395 at the end of 1936. Hence, in view of the encouragement now being met with in development, you might be well advised to continue to hold your stock for the present, at least.

GREENE STABELL—JACOLA

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Will you please tell me the name of the company that took over the Greene Stabell Mines, also if the shares are of any value?

—L. A., Big Valley, Alta.

Greene Stabell Mines is now known as Jacola Gold Mines. A reorganization was effected to clear up the company's indebtedness and provide funds for a large scale development program. One share of the new company is exchangeable for each three of Greene Stabell, and prominent brokerage interests subscribed for the Jacola stock, which was not taken up by Greene Stabell holders. Shares in the new company are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange and are currently selling around 37 cents.

A big program is underway at the property, which is located in the Harricana section of northwestern

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Dividend Notices

BANK OF MONTREAL

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DIVIDEND NO. 291
NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of TWO DOLLARS per share upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after TUESDAY, the FIRST day of JUNE next, to Shareholders of record at close of business on 30th April, 1937.

By Order of the Board
JACKSON DODDS G. W. SPINNEY
General Manager General Manager
Montreal, 20th April, 1937.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 201
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent in Canadian funds on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st May 1937 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Tuesday, 1st June next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th April 1937. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board
A. E. ARSCOTT, General Manager.
Toronto, 23rd April 1937.

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

DIVIDEND
Notice to Shareholders and the Holders of Share Warrants

NOTICE is hereby given that a semi-annual dividend of twenty-five cents (25c) per share and a special dividend of thirty-seven and one-half cents (37½c) per share, both in Canadian currency, have been declared and that the same will be payable on or after the 1st day of June 1937 in respect to the shares specified in any Bearer Share Warrants of the Company of the 1929 issue upon presentation and delivery of Coupons No. 47 to any Branch of:

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA, in Canada.

The payment to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 14th day of May, 1937, and whose shares are represented by registered Certificates of the 1929 issue, will be made by cheque mailed from the offices of the Company on or before the 21st day of May, 1937. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th day of May to the 21st day of May, 1937, inclusive, and no Bearer Share Warrants will be "split" during that period.

Under The Income Tax Act of the Dominion of Canada a tax of 5% is imposed on all persons who are non-residents of Canada in respect of all dividends received from Canadian companies, and such tax must be withheld at the source. The above tax will be deducted from all dividend cheques mailed to non-resident shareholders and the Company's Bankers will deduct the tax when paying the dividends to the holders of the certificates of the 1929 issue. For the account of non-resident shareholders on presentation of coupons. Ownership certificates will be required by the paying Bankers in respect of all dividend coupons presented for payment by residents of Canada.

Stockholders resident in the United States are advised that a credit for the 5% Canadian tax withheld at source is allowable against the tax shown on their United States Federal Income Tax return. If it is desired to claim such credit on the return the United States tax authorities require the receipt or certificate of the Canadian Commissioner of Income Tax for such payment. In order for the taxpayer to obtain such proof from the Canadian Commissioner it is necessary for the United States stockholder to submit, at the time of cashing his dividend coupon, an ownership certificate of Canadian form No. 601. Only in this way can the Canadian Commissioner identify the shareholder with the dividend and the specific recipient of the dividend in order to furnish the necessary individual receipt. If Form No. 601 is not available at local United States banks, they can be secured by requesting the same from the Company's office or at any branch of The Royal Bank of Canada, in Canada.

By Order of the Board,
F. E. HOLBROOK, Secretary,
56 Church Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

International Petroleum Company, Limited

Notice to Shareholders and the Holders of Share Warrants

NOTICE is hereby given that a semi-annual dividend of 75c per share and a special dividend of 50c per share, both in Canadian currency, have been declared, and that the same will be payable on or after the 1st day of June, 1937, in respect to the shares specified in any Bearer Share Warrants of the Company of the 1929 issue upon presentation and delivery of coupons No. 47 at:

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA, King and Church Streets Branch, Toronto, Canada.

The payment to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 21st day of May, 1937, and whose shares are represented by registered Certificates of the 1929 issue, will be made by cheque, mailed from the offices of the Company on the 21st day of May, 1937.

The transfer books will be closed from the 2nd day of May to the 1st day of June 1937, inclusive, and no Bearer Share Warrants will be "split" during that period.

The Income Tax Act of the Dominion of Canada provides that a tax of 5% shall be imposed and deducted at the source on all dividends payable by Canadian companies to non-residents of Canada. The tax will be deducted from all dividend cheques mailed to non-resident shareholders and the Company's Bankers will deduct the tax when paying the dividends to the holders of the certificates of the 1929 issue. For the account of non-resident shareholders on presentation of coupons. Ownership certificates will be required by the paying Bankers in respect of all dividend coupons presented for payment by residents of Canada.

Shareholders resident in the United States are advised that a credit for the Canadian tax withheld at source is allowable against the tax shown on their United States Federal Income Tax return. If it is desired to claim such credit the United States tax authorities require evidence of the deduction of said tax. In order to secure such proof Ownership Certificates (Form No. 601) must be completed in duplicate and the Bank cashing the coupons will endorse both copies with a certificate relative to the deduction and payment of the tax and return one Certificate to the shareholder. If Form No. 601 is not available at local United States banks, they can be secured from the Company's office or the Royal Bank of Canada, Toronto.

By Order of the Board,
J. R. CLARKE, Secretary,
56 Church Street, Toronto 2, Canada.
10th May, 1937.

GOLD & DROSS

Quebec. The No. 2 shaft is being deepened from 500 to below 1,000 feet and the first station has been cut at 625 feet. Diamond drilling is proceeding near the east and west boundaries of the property. Several interesting indications of gold ore have already been encountered and in addition it is possible that extensions of the ore zones on the Sullivan Consolidated property may be located, particularly at depth, on Jacola ground. The company is amply financed to carry out the proposed development and a third diamond drill is likely to be added to expedite the exploration work.

POTPOURRI

L. C. W., Fort William, Ont. The reduction in operating profits and net earnings of ONTARIO SILKKNIT LIMITED. In the year ended December 31, 1936, reflected conditions prevailing in the textile trades in Canada during the year. Operating profit was \$296,845 against \$374,941 in the previous year, and after all charges net available for dividends was \$51,857 against \$135,961. This represented net of \$5.19 per share on the \$7 preferred stock, compared with \$13.60 in the previous fiscal period, when full preferred dividends were earned and paid and a balance of \$1.65 remained available for the common shares, before adjustment. After all charges and adjustments in 1936, including payment of full preferred dividends and \$7,500 on account of arrears, earned surplus was reduced by \$64,416 to \$210,503. In other respects the company maintained its position with net working capital indicated at \$644,547, a reduction of only \$40,672 during the year. Fixed assets were shown at \$1,192,794 after charging out \$594,732 of depreciation reserve, while Canadian and English operations were disappointing, operations in Australia showed a slight improvement.

S. W., Saskatoon, Sask. The ANTILLES PETROLEUM COMPANY, which controls 35,000 acres of oil land in Trinidad, is a wholly-owned subsidiary of McCOLL-FRONTENAC. The parent company has invested approximately \$900,500 in and advanced approximately \$410,000 to its Trinidad subsidiary. On April 22, 1937, J. W. Green, the president of McColl-Frontenac, said that the Trinidad oil fields were producing at the rate of 40,000 barrels per month; that 18 wells—all but two of which proved to be producers—had been drilled at depths varying from 1,350 feet to 5,755 feet; that two wells were then in the process of being drilled.

M. W., Haldenburgh, Ont. STRATHY BASIN MINES shares which are exchangeable for units are undoubtedly pooled at the discretion of the Ontario Securities Commissioner. I would suggest you write W. J. Hanley, president, at 712 Federal Bldg., Richmond St., Toronto, in this connection. It was recently announced that an order had been placed for a small mining plant for the company's property in Chester township. A prospect shaft is to be put down to explore the vein to 100 or 200 feet in depth. Diamond drilling gave some encouraging results.

P. R., Toronto, Ont. In my opinion, current prices for MASSEY-HARRIS common are high in relation to near-term prospects. However, the company has shown consistent improvement for the past five years, with a marked show of vitality in 1936, and I think that any holdings that you have—provided they are reasonably small—need not be disturbed. Massey-Harris shows prospects of further modest improvement over a longer-term period. For the year ended November 30, 1936, the company's operating income was increased by \$1,219,048 to \$1,585,589, and net loss was decreased by \$1,362,281 to \$58,413, with earnings showing a deficit of 48c per preferred share and 91c per common share, as compared with a deficit of \$11.75 per share preferred and \$2.78 per share common in 1935.

S. J. K., Winnipeg, Man. Apparently you are not aware that CANADIAN INGENUITY LAND has issued its annual report for 1936 showing a considerable increase in earnings. Operating profit was \$882,735 against \$548,277 in 1935. Net available for dividends after deduction of depreciation of \$64,278 and taxes of \$145,000 (up from \$90,000) was \$669,860, an increase from \$404,035. This was equivalent to \$7.04 per share on 95,200 shares of capital stock against \$4.24 shown in 1935. In the latest year, dividends disbursed amounted to \$6 against \$5 paid in 1935. The strong liquid position of the company was well maintained during the past year. In fact, net working capital showed an increase of around \$90,000 to \$3,234,595. Current assets of \$3,630,657 included cash and marketable securities of \$2,026,764, while current liabilities amounted to only \$396,062. Inventories were also up, from \$1,066,695 to \$1,130,315.

W. M. C., Toronto, Ont. The outlook for SHERRITT GORDON MINES appears quite favorable. It is expected the property will be in production within a few weeks. The mill will commence at 1,000 tons daily and will be followed by an increase to 1,500 tons. Milling should be well established in a couple of months and at the 1,500-ton rate between 25,000,000 and 30,000,000 pounds of copper should be produced a year. At prevailing prices for copper a nice profit can be made, and at the rate of 1,500 tons daily, there is sufficient ore to feed the mill for eight or nine years. This will likely be added to as active development work is proposed. Halstead Lindsay, president, at the recent annual meeting, told shareholders that the mine was never in a better position for production than at present.

G. E., Vancouver, B. C. The balance sheet of MASSACHUSETTS UTILITIES ASSOCIATES shows the company to be in a sound financial position. On an earnings basis, I can see no reason for disposing of your stock; the company has covered preferred dividend payments every year but in 1935 when earnings per preferred share were \$2.49. Massachusetts Utilities is, as you probably know, a utilities holding company, operating in Massachusetts, and, while the demand in this instance is reasonably steady, I am not generally in favor of this type of investment. It seems to me that the company's interests are not diversified enough. Public utilities have always been a favorite prey of governments, and in the event of government action here, the company could suffer seriously.

N. B. F., Montreal, Que. Arrears of dividends on the preferred stock of QUINTE AND TRENT VALLEY POWER COMPANY now amount to \$165,515. Ranking before this, there is accrued interest on bonds amounting to \$265,122. The company reports that revenues in 1936 were sufficient to take care of all expenses, excepting depreciation. A loss of \$2,190 was shown but it included \$2,500 depreciation written off on the plant of the Toronto Paperboard Company.

C. F. J., Woodroffe, Ont. RIBAGO COPPER CORPORATION LIMITED has disposed of its undertaking to NEW RIBAGO MINES LIMITED, in consideration of the allotment and issue of one share of the new company for each four held in the old company. New Ribago Mines offered subscription rights on the basis of one share for each share allotted at a price of ten cents and these rights expired March 15. The company holds approximately 600 acres in the townships of Beaudesert and Rouyn and camps have been prepared for resumption of operations. A program of diamond drilling will follow the clearing out of the old workings and trenches and resampling. A shaft was sunk by previous operators near the original copper-lead showing and a small amount of lateral work was done.

D. W. P., Windsor, Ont. I see no reason to sell your WOOD, ALEXANDER & JAMES LTD. preferred shares now, if you do not need the money, in view of the fact that the company's newly-issued annual report shows a considerable increase in earnings, with improved prospects for the present year; also dividend payments have just been resumed. The report for the fiscal year ended January 30, 1937, showed net equal to \$6.10 on the \$7 first preference shares, comparing with only 68 cents a share for the preceding year. Profit from operations increased from \$49,816 to \$89,656, with net of

\$39,691 after all charges, contrasted with \$4,394 for the previous year. No dividends were paid on the first preferred stock during the fiscal year, but a payment of \$1.75 was made May 5, 1937, and it is the directors' expectation, based on the current outlook, that quarterly first preference dividends will be continued throughout the current year. Net working capital of \$637,322, compares with \$610,088, with current assets of \$748,604 having a ratio to current liabilities of \$111,282 of better than 6 to 1. The president, S. H. Alexander, stated that the improvement in Canadian export trade, increased industrial activity, and the more promising outlook for the building trades, lead officials to believe that the company may enjoy a profitable year's business.

H. C., Sarnia, Ont. FOLEY GOLD MINES was succeeded by BRITISH CANADIAN MINES, which early this year sold its property to SANTA FE GOLD MINES LIMITED. The new company, in addition to paying off bondholders and creditors, will distribute one Santa Fe share for each seven British Canadian. Approximately 1,600 acres are owned or held under option by Santa Fe in the Rainy River district as compared with the original British Canadian property of about 400 acres. It is the intention to complete the installation of a 100-ton mill and underground work has been resumed.

E. B. A., Toronto, Ont. NATIONAL GROCERS showed a net income of \$427,032 for the 9 months ended March 31, 1936; for the corresponding period in 1935, net income amounted to \$327,631. Earnings per common share in 1936 were 74c as compared with 58c in 1935. The company earned fixed charges 6.22 times for the nine months period in 1936, and in the similar period in 1935 fixed charges were earned 5.12 times. Current assets amounting to \$4,296,074 included \$118,416 in cash; current liabilities amount to \$921,676. National Grocers has been fairly consistent, even through the depression years; net income dropped off \$56,000 in 1931, but has been gathering momentum since, and in 1936 the net income reached a peak for the last ten years. In my opinion, the common stock is attractive as a speculative buy under present conditions.

F. G., Toronto, Ont. Exploration at MAY SPIERS GOLD MINES has proved sections of commercial ore but these have not been of sufficient extent and grade to indicate substantial ore bodies. I understand the diamond drill has been moved to the south-east corner of the property to explore a vein which carries gold. Geological conditions in this section of the property are considered favorable and the question is whether you desire to retain your stock and await the outcome of this work or take your loss.

E. H., Toronto, Ont. I know of no reason why CHEMICAL RESEARCH should be a good buy at present prices. The company has a majority holding in the Gyro Process Company, a Michigan corporation owning the process for the manufacture of Gyro or Cyclo Gasoline by a low-pressure vapor-phase process. The company's income is derived from leasing the process—on a royalty basis—to refineries. Undoubtedly the Gyro process is valuable, but the fact remains that other companies control processes which they claim to be as valuable and efficient. No earnings record for 1936 is available, and none has been available since 1934, when net income amounted to about \$34,000. The company is capitalized at 800,000 shares of \$1 par value, all of which are outstanding. An initial dividend was paid December 14, 1931, but none have been paid since. The affairs of the company have been involved, with disputes between various interests financially concerned in the Gyro process. In November, 1936, a new management was elected by the shareholders and it is hoped that this will help in clarifying and improving the situation. Nevertheless, in my opinion, you would be better advised to place your money with some company whose earnings prospects are a little more substantial.

D. R., Edmonton, A.B. It is impossible to advise you as to whether McMILLAN GOLD MINE shares will ever go back to the levels they formerly sold at. The property is closed down at the present time and it is questionable if operations would prove profitable in the event of again reopening. The situation is none too clear in regard to ore reserves and grade and the recent performance of the mill was unsatisfactory. G. A. Foot, president, states that in order to operate at a profit, mill alterations have to be performed and further capital raised to sink the mine to lower levels in order to have sufficient tonnage to carry on for a further period of time, although there is some ore that could be mined and milled while this sinking is underway.

W. G. J., Welland, Ont. TORONTO CARPET MANUFACTURING COMPANY shares are not listed on the exchange, but are regularly quoted by unlisted brokers. The company has lately issued a balance sheet as of October 31, 1936, showing improvement in working capital, elimination of \$400,000 bank loans, and reduction in surplus, compared with Oct. 31, 1935. Net working capital is up from \$1,209,314 to \$1,251,623. Current assets of \$1,534,294 include cash of \$107,214, against \$30,176, and investment in bonds of \$65,000, compared with \$37,500 the year before. Current liabilities have been reduced from \$464,880 to \$282,581, with bank loans of \$100,000 paid off during year. Funded debt was reduced from \$622,000 to \$581,500, with the balance of the issue outstanding redeemed on March 1, 1937. No profit and loss figures are included, but surplus shows a decrease from \$1,457,863 to \$1,032,700 for the year.

R. J. P., Montreal, Que. I can't say when A. J. FREEMAN LIMITED will resume preferred dividends, but the earnings outlook is brightening. The company has reported gross profit on sales at \$870,804 and net loss of \$12,105 for the year ended Dec. 31, 1936, before payment of preferred dividends amounting to \$39,469. Inventory adjustments and other write-offs reduced capital surplus to \$376,707 from \$737,222. The company operates a departmental store at Ottawa and A. J. Freeman, president of the company, states that operations in the first quarter of 1937 have shown a marked improvement over the same period of 1936. Restoration of the cut in civil servants' salaries should prove beneficial to the company. Working capital is \$775,838 with current assets of \$1,561,611 and current liabilities of \$987,773. Fixed assets are carried at \$1,615,805 after depreciation. Mortgage outstanding total \$592,098 while the company has 8,771 shares of 6 per cent preferred stock of \$100 par value and 85,000 shares of no par value common outstanding. Preferred dividends were not paid for the final quarter of 1936 or since.

R. H. J., Oshawa, Ont. KIRANA KIRKLAND GOLD MINES was formerly known as LaBelle Kirkland Gold Mines, which surrendered its charter in 1928. The property consists of seven claims and is still in the prospect class. The latest information I have is to the effect that two crosscuts were planned from the 275-foot level in an attempt to pick up the south break which is exposed on surface. In the event of favorable results attending this development a new shaft will be put down to the south. It is considered that the present shaft is too close to the northern boundary of the property.

C. R. T., Outremont, Que. I do not believe that competition by the Quebec Government with the existing power utilities will really be a serious factor in lowering earnings. The weakness in the market for SHAWINIGAN shares has been due partly to this factor, and partly to the general market weakness. The company itself has been doing very well. The company's gross revenues in 1936 increased by 7.6 per cent, over the previous year, as a result mainly of the substantial improvement in the newsprint and associated industries. In view of the increase in the price of newsprint next year to \$50 a ton, and the increasing demand for newsprint, it appears that producers will not only be working at capacity but also making substantial profits over the next two or three years. Shawinigan should benefit. The company also sells a substantial amount of power to the chemical and asbestos industries, both of which are showing substantially increased activity. In my opinion, both MONTREAL POWER and SHAWINIGAN are worth retaining, but as I do not know what these securities represent in her total list, I cannot say that your sister has not too large a proportion of her funds in power securities.

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Each letter of inquiry should refer to one
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tional question.

Inquiries which do not fill the above
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Concerning Insurance DISEASE OR INJURY

Difficult At Times to Determine Whether Disability or
Death of Insured Comes Within Terms of Policy

BY GEORGE GILBERT

IN THE collection of claims under
accident policies, or under the
double indemnity clause of life poli-
cies, or under workmen's compensa-
tion insurance, the question of
whether the death or disability of
the insured was caused by disease
or by injury is frequently of prime
importance.

In one action on an accident
policy, the evidence showed that the
insured had used a pole to close a
ear window, and that the slipping of
the pole had caused a rupture of the
kidney. It was also shown that at
the time of the accident he had a
cancer from which he would have
eventually died anyway, but it was
held that the right to recover under
the policy was not lost on that ac-
count.

In another action on a policy
which covered only bodily injuries
which were the "proximate or sole
cause of death," the insurance
company was held liable where
erysipelas, which resulted in the
death of the insured, was the direct
outcome of an accidental fall from a
verandah. Of course, if erysipelas
were an excepted risk under the pol-
icy, there would be no recovery.

Where an injury and an existing
bodily disease, appendicitis, con-
curred and co-operated in causing
death, it was held in another case
that the insurance company was not
liable. Sometimes specific diseases
are added to the clause in the policy
excluding from coverage bodily in-
firmities or diseases. Hernia is usu-
ally one of these, but from a decision
in a case in which hernia supervened
immediately subsequent to the ac-
cidental violence and caused death, it
would appear that the insurance
company would be held liable, even
if hernia were specifically excepted.

IF THE language used in any exclu-
sionary clause is ambiguous, the
courts as a rule will strive to deter-
mine what was the proximate cause
of death or injury, and will dis-
regard the specific exception. Ac-
cordingly, if a disease resulting in
death is the effect of an accident,
and is a mere link in the chain of
causation between the accident and
the death, the death will be at-
tributed not to the disease, but to
the accident alone.

There are exceptions in the accident
policy relating to bodily infirmities
or disease are intended to exempt
the insurance company from liability
if disease is the proximate cause of
the injury, as, for instance, where
lesion of the heart or brain causes
a fatal fall. But in cases where
death may have resulted from either
disease or accident, there is no pre-
sumption as to the cause of death,
the burden of proof, however, resting
upon the insurance company to show
that the cause of death was
disease and not accident.

In one case where the insured was
covered against "loss resulting from
bodily injuries effected directly and
independently of all other causes
through accidental means and as the
direct result of some cause not at-
tributable to the insured's state of
health," and the insured suffered
permanent injuries, causing "auri-
cular fibrillation" of the heart, in
a fight in which he was not the ag-
gressor, the court held the insurance
company liable under the above
clause, the disability being held to
be the direct result of the fight, even
if the insured's heart had been
slightly affected without his knowl-
edge before that time. It was also
held that the insured's chance of
a recovery to a more hazardous one
without disclosure to the insurance
company did not, under the circum-
stances, void the policy.

ACTION was taken not long ago to
recover under the double indemn-
ity clause of a life insurance policy
held by a farmer, 33 years of age,
who conducted a milk route and did
the usual work around a small farm.
On the day of the accident he ap-
peared to be in perfect health,
on returning from his milk route he
leaped out of his bed, working all
day pulling ice out of the water, and
doing the other work necessary to
load the sleigh and put the ice in
the ice house.

In driving out on the highway, he
was standing on a step on the side of
the sleigh, and when the team came
to a bare spot and stopped, he was
seen to pitch forward, and was
found unconscious on the ground by
persons who saw him from some dis-
tance and ran to his aid. He was
carried to his home unconscious and
a doctor summoned. When the doc-
tor arrived, the insured complained
of terrible pains in his head, and the
doctor gave him something to quiet
him and went away.

About an hour and a half later,
the insured woke up, delirious and
raving. The doctor, who was sent
for again, had him removed to a hos-
pital where upon examination it was
discovered that he had a diabetic
condition. While the diabetic con-
dition responded to treatment, he
never regained consciousness, and
died in five days. An autopsy was
performed and revealed a subdural
hemorrhage and a discolored spot on
the outside of the head. At the trial
the doctors testified that the sub-
dural hemorrhage was the immedi-
ate cause of death. Judgment was
given in favor of the claimant, and
the insurance company appealed. On
appeal, the judgment was affirmed
by the Appellate Division of the New
York Supreme Court, Third Depart-
ment.

IN A workmen's compensation case,
a claim was made by a widow for
compensation for the death of her
husband alleged to be due to in-

juries sustained on April 4, 1932, in
the course of his employment as a
night watchman. There was evi-
dence that on the said date, while in
the course of his employment, the
watchman during a fire received in-
juries consisting of numerous and
severe burns about his back, arms,
neck and head. The burns necessi-
tated his removal to a hospital for a
period of 26 days and the services
of a physician until May 18, 1932.

Compensation was paid the watch-
man for his injuries, and he re-
turned to work on May 31, 1932.
On August 16, 1932, the watchman
became ill and complained of
severe pains in the region of the
pit of the stomach. He was operat-
ed upon on August 22, 1932, and
died on August 24, 1932. For the
claimant, members of the family tes-
tified that the burns received by the
watchman on April 4, 1932, caused
him continual pain in his back until
the time of his last illness; that he
was unable to eat; and that the said
injuries never healed.

Called by the claimant, a doctor
testified as an expert that, in his
opinion, the history and symptoms
indicated that the watchman suf-
fered a poisoning from the burns re-
ceived and a derangement of the
gastro-intestinal tract, and that
gastro-duodenal ulcers are some-
times caused by severe burns on the
body.

FOR the employer another doctor
testified that he cared for the
watchman while he was recovering
from the burns, and that the patient
was wholly recovered on May 18,
1932. He also testified that at the
time of the second illness of the
watchman, he diagnosed the case as
an acute attack of gall bladder
trouble, a perforated gastric duo-
denal ulcer, or a very acute attack
of a high-lying appendix. This
diagnosis was confirmed by another
doctor who appeared on behalf of
the employer.

Both these doctors were present
at the operation performed on the
watchman, the former performing it,
and the latter assisting. Both tes-
tified that when the abdominal cavity
was opened a large quantity of free
pus came out and that a detached
gangrenous appendix floated on it.
The operating doctor's testimony was
that the caecum, to which the appen-
dix attached, lay unusually high
under the liver, was attached there
and had never been in the position
where the appendix is usually found.

Compensation was denied by the
Commissioner, but on appeal to the
District Court compensation was
granted. From this decision the em-
ployer appealed to the Supreme
Court of Nebraska, which reversed
the judgment of the District Court
and dismissed the action. This
Court held that the burden was upon
the claimant in this case to show
that the watchman's death was proxi-
mately caused by the burns he suf-
fered in the fire of April 4, 1932,
and that the claimant had failed to
sustain the burden. It was held that
the evidence amply showed that the
death of the watchman was the re-
sult of a gangrenous appendix and
resulting complications, and that the
finding of the trial court in favor of
the claimant was not supported by
the evidence.

TRAFFIC FATALITIES IN PARIS, FRANCE

THE Greater Paris road traffic re-
turns for 1936 show a comforting
reduction in the number of fatal ac-
cidents: a reduction of 7 per cent. to
435. It is estimated that 55 per cent.
of the victims were themselves respon-
sible for their death. Those who caused
the accidents were responsible for
64 per cent. of the fatalities. It has
also been established that the cause of
the accidents in 16 per cent. of the
cases was the inability of motorists to
control the speed of the cars and fail-
ure to slow down at crossings; 7 per
cent. were due to rashness of drivers,
and 11 per cent. to non-observance of
the right of way. The danger hours
are 5 to 8 p.m., the hours from mid-
night to 6 p.m. being the least dan-
gerous all the year through.

SPRINKLERS ON SHIPS

WITHIN the past few years the use
of sprinklers has extended to pas-
senger ships. It is true that in 1914
two foreign ocean liners, later renamed
the "Berengaria" and the "Leviathan,"
were partially protected—an experi-
mental innovation upon which the
Great War imposed a relentless check.

Interest in marine sprinkler protec-
tion was again stimulated with the
completion of that maritime master-
piece the "Queen Mary." Considering
that she has five stokeholds, 24 main
boilers, all oil-fired, turbo-generating
sets for light and power, 12 decks,
a shopping centre, a cinema seating 400
persons, and throughout a large
amount of cabinet work and plywood
panelling, the ship is comparable to a
fairly heavy land risk, for which
sprinkler protection would seem essen-
tial.

Apart from the "Queen Mary" there
are, however, several passenger ves-
sels already sprinklered and about.
The first British built ship to be pro-
tected was the cross-channel steamer,
the "Princess Maud," which ran her
trials in 1934.

The protection of ships generally ex-
tends throughout the passenger accom-
modation, the officers' and crews' quar-
ters, dining and other principal rooms,
the equipment being divided into a
number of more or less small installa-



GEORGES LAFRANCE, whose ap-
pointment as Superintendent of Insur-
ance for the Province of Quebec, in
succession to the late B. A. Dugal,
was announced in a previous issue.

tions (in the "Princess Maud" there
are four), each of which has its own
controlling valves and automatic
alarm. The water supplies are three,
namely:—An air pressure tank, half
filled with fresh water, with air at a
suitable pressure; a secondary supply
obtained by the use of an electrically-
driven centrifugal pump, drawing
water from the sea. The pump is so
designed as to come automatically
into action when the water and pres-
sure in the tank fall to a predeter-
mined level; and a non-automatic sup-
ply, so that water may be available if
and when the vessel is in dock, and
the electric supply shut down. A
couple of fire brigade connections are
fixed to enable water to be obtained
from a town's main or other source
by a fire brigade and delivered direct
into the sprinkler trunk main.

HEAVY MOTOR TOLL IN INDIA

IT IS POINTED out that India is one
of the least motor-minded countries
in the world, yet the toll of the road
is appalling, being at the rate of 97 to
127 fatal accidents per 10,000 vehicles
on the road, against 7.4 in New Zea-
land, 13.6 in the United States, 39.6
in England and Wales, and 46 in Cey-
lon. The Committee of Enquiry in
India has examined a number of mem-
oranda submitted by various associa-
tions. The Motor Industries Associa-
tion has declared itself in favor of com-
pulsory insurance, but this point of
view is not supported by the Motor
Vehicles Insurance Committee in Cal-
cutta, representing the views of ac-
cident underwriters. The Committee
profers that risks insured against
should be limited to those specified in
British Acts. The Committee sees no

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Non-Assessable Policies Assets \$6,000,000.

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ALLIANCE ASSURANCE COMPANY LTD. of London, England

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ASSETS (INCLUDING LIFE FUNDS) EXCEED \$150,000,000

FIRE — AUTOMOBILE — CASUALTY

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EQUITABLE SECURITIES CORP. LTD. BUTLER BYERS BROS. LTD.

GENERAL AGENTS: CALGARY, ALBERTA. GENERAL AGENTS: SASKATOON, SASK.

MCCALLUM-HILL AND COMPANY, LIMITED

GENERAL AGENTS: REGINA, SASK.

point in limiting the amount of insurance, though it would like the compensation payable to fare-paying passengers to be limited. It was also submitted that the audited balance sheet of a company is a truer indication of its stability than its ability to make a deposit.

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

In the event of the interest returns on Government Bonds reaching a five per cent basis again, do you think it would be likely that the rates on Government Annuities would be reduced again? Are the present rates of Government Annuities more favorable than those of any of the insurance companies?

—L. R. M., Vancouver, B.C.

It is not anticipated that there will be any reduction in the purchase price of Government Annuities in the near future even if there should be appreciable increase in the interest yield on Government Bonds.

For immediate annuities the present Government rates are more favorable than those of any of the insurance companies, so far as I know.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Will you kindly advise me if The Home Assurance Co. of Canada is quite reliable for auto insurance.

They allow a discount of 20 per cent when taking out insurance.

At present my policy is with the General Accident, Fire and Life of Perth, Scotland which expires soon. I am naturally inclined to change for the same coverage with a lower rate provided there is no risk in collecting damages in case of accident.

I always have a full coverage with \$25 deductible in collision claim.

Awaiting your valuable advice which is always appreciated.

—M. C. G., Victoria, B.C.

Home Assurance Company of Canada with head office at Calgary, Alberta, has been in business since 1923, and operates under Provincial charter and license. It is not registered by the Dominion Insurance Department, and so does not come under the solvency and deposit requirements of the Dominion law. It operates under Provincial license in Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

Its balance sheet as at December 31, 1936, shows total assets of \$204,280.44, of which \$156,820.56 consists of bonds and debentures. Its total liabilities except capital are shown as \$65,973.55, leaving a surplus as regards policyholders of \$138,306.89. As the paid up capital was \$60,632.00, there was thus a net surplus of \$77,674.89 over paid up capital and all liabilities.

Provided the assets are worth the amount at which they are taken into the balance sheet, the financial position of the company is a satisfactory one. But I would not advise dropping your policy with the General Accident, Fire and Life of Perth, Scotland, in order to take out a policy with this company. The General operates under Dominion registry and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$600,892 for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively, and all claims are readily collectable.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Can you inform me as to the amount of business transacted by the National Life Assurance Co. of Canada in 1935 and 1936, both in Canada and out of Canada, and the total amount in force at the end of the year?

—E. C. W., Windsor, Ont.

In 1935 the net amount of the new paid for ordinary business of the National Life of Canada was \$6,092,076, of which \$6,012,509 was written in Canada and \$79,567 was written out of Canada. In addition one group policy for \$347,000 was written by the company. At the end of 1935 the total ordinary insurance in force was \$50,008,168, of which \$49,508,215 was in force in Canada and \$500,953 out of Canada. In addition, there were 9 group policies in force for a total net amount of \$1,329,790.

In 1936 the net amount of the new paid for ordinary business of the company was \$6,820,114, of which \$6,644,209 was written in Canada and \$175,905 was written out of Canada. In addition, two group policies for a total of \$49,000 were written by the company. At the end of 1936 the total ordinary insurance in force was \$50,948,548, of which \$50,266,743 was in force in Canada and \$681,805 out of Canada. In addition, there were 10 group policies in force for a total net amount of \$972,555.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Re Mutual Benefit, Health and Accident Association.

As a subscriber to your paper, kindly give me your opinion of this insurance company and its accident and sickness policy. I carry no sickness or accident insurance.

—R. C. H., Hamilton, Ont.

Mutual Benefit Health and Accident Association of Omaha, Nebraska, with Canadian head office at Toronto, commenced business in 1919 and has been operating in Canada since December 11, 1934, when it received a Dominion license. It is regularly authorized to transact accident and sickness insurance in this country, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$100,000 for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively. In 1936 the Association wrote \$194,820 in net premiums in Canada, while the net losses incurred in this country amounted to \$86,905. At the end of the year the reserve for unsettled losses was \$44,253 for unreported claims and \$5,801 for reported claims.

Benefits under its policies, if the policies are issued without restricting endorsements, are liberal, and the current cost is low. The policy is not a closed contract like that issued by a stock company, but is an assessment policy, as the Association re-

serves the right to assess the policyholder if necessary, although so far no assessments have been levied, so far as I know, and in view of the present financial position of the Association this contingent liability may be regarded as a remote one.

If a person understands this contingent liability feature of the policy and is willing to assume it in order to effect a saving in the current cost of his insurance, there is no reason in my opinion why he should not do so. All claims against the Association are readily collectable, as payment can be enforced in the local courts if necessary.

It is to be noted that the policy does not cover while the insured is not continuously under the professional care and regular attendance at least once a week, beginning with the first treatment, of a licensed physician other than himself.

In the policy there is the following non-cancellable clause: "This policy may not be terminated at any time during a term for which the premium has been paid and accepted by the Association." That is, if an annual premium has been paid and the money accepted by the Association, the policy cannot be cancelled during the year, and if a quarterly premium has been paid and the money accepted, the policy cannot be cancelled during the quarter year.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Please advise me if The Lumbermen Mutual Casualty Co., 1201 Concourse Bldg., Toronto, is safe and satisfactory to insure with.

—E. Y. G., Brampton, Ont.

Lumbermen Mutual Casualty Company, with head office at Chicago, Ill., and Canadian head office at Toronto, was incorporated in 1912, and has been doing business in Canada under Dominion license since 1926.

It is regularly licensed in this country for the transaction of automobile, accident and plate glass insurance, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$308,500 for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively.

It is in a strong financial position and safe to do business with. All claims are readily collectable.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I would be grateful if you would advise me on the following question:

My sister who lives in the U.S., and has for twenty years, feels that she would like to convert her American bonds into a Canadian annuity, as she hopes to come back to Toronto eventually, to live.

Could you inform me as to a good company that would do this. She is fifty and an American citizen, but she is most dissatisfied with American conditions at present.

—J. M. H., Toronto, Ont.

It should be a simple matter for your sister to convert her American bonds into a Canadian annuity. Any life company regularly licensed in this country and maintaining a deposit with the Government here for the protection of Canadian annuitants and policyholders would be a suitable one for the purpose. Any company whose advertisement appears in SATURDAY NIGHT is safe to do business with, advertising is not accepted from those which are not safe.

We Insure Automobiles

The classes of business we write are: Automobile, Fire, Accident, Liability, Burglary, Sickness, Marine, Plate Glass, Inland Transportation, Explosion, etc. Ask any of our agents for particulars.

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HISTORY

Repeats Itself

From 1887

QUEEN VICTORIA'S GOLDEN JUBILEE

to 1937

CANADA ACCIDENT'S GOLDEN JUBILEE

BORN to toast "The Widow of Windsor" on the occasion of her Golden Jubilee just one year after the Canadian Pacific was opened for through traffic—Canada Accident and Fire Assurance Company this year celebrates its own Golden Jubilee.

Fifty years have etched many changes in the Canadian scene—changes that have been reflected in the rise and fall of many Canadian institutions. We do not know what percentage of firms live to attain their Golden Jubilee, but certainly not many—particularly during the past hectic half century.

That this company has safely overcome the many difficulties—avoided the many pitfalls—attained this notable milestone in its unburied progress through the years—is a tribute to straight thinking, to maintenance of sound principles of insurance practice and to its unswerving policy of loyalty to its agents and utmost fairness in its dealings with their clients.



CANADA ACCIDENT AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY

IT'S KEEPING IT THAT COUNTS

Beating the Stock Market Over 25 Years by Salting Away One-Half of the Profits from Each Transaction

BY OLIVER J. GINGOLD
(From Barron's Weekly)

MAKING money in Wall Street is nothing remarkable. In the long swings up and down, the average speculator who follows the trend makes money. The trick is to keep it.

Many speculators have made fortunes on shoestrings; only a handful have more than shoestrings left when the bull or bear swing is over. Those who make big money, whether on the bull or bear side, are more often than not so staunchly bullish or bearish that they can't change when the tide turns. As a matter of fact, few traders, particularly in the flush of success, ever think of tomorrow.

The late John W. Gates once said that the Wall Street crop of speculators was renewed about three times in two years. That was the day of small margins and stop orders. Today the larger marginal requirements suggest that mismanaged accounts will take somewhat longer to disappear.

Some experienced speculators, however, systematically beat the Wall Street game over a period of years, utilizing the ordinary means of public information plus personal study and mighty little advice from others in the game. Few of them have become rich in the Wall Street sense of the word. Their systems have often been termed "pikers' games" by some of those who have lived dangerously in the Street. But if their ranks include none who ever ran \$50 up to \$2,000,000 in a few years, they likewise number none who, once having had fortune in their hands, let it slip through their fingers.

ACTUALLY, it is a simple matter. If one is capable of making money at all, to avoid the common fate of losing it all again. The grim jest, "they only lend it to you," need not be true in your case. To prove it is a small number of speculators, at least one of whom has operated in Wall Street for 25 years, who have never moved at the bottom of each depression (that they were at the low of its predecessor). Their method is just this: Having made a success, the trader, and it is necessary to do that first, the speculator immediately takes out 50 per cent of the profit, or if \$5 or \$2,000, and saves or invests all that he is not ready to spend. He does this methodically on all trades. When losses inevitably come he must not draw down even a part of any subsequent profit until he has made up the account to the level it was before the loss was taken without regard to any profits which may have been withdrawn previously.

Suppose, for example, he starts with \$5,000, and makes \$1,000 on his first trade. He withdraws \$500, leaving \$5,500. Then he loses \$1,000 on his next trade, leaving his balance at \$4,500. He withdraws nothing more until he again has built the account back to the \$5,000 mark, and then withdraws only half of subsequent profits.

These withdrawals must never be touched for speculative purposes. As we all know, every so many years something happens—a panic, a war, a great catastrophe of some sort—and we often see that the average speculator, and his time-worn "advanced self," as well as the case in the 1929 stock market debacle. But in the wisdom and consideration the speculator must never weaken his stock-on-account by going to the "box," he must in effect begin his speculative life anew. Assuming that such

a speculator had a \$25,000 equity which has been reduced to \$1,000 by a panic break, he must then trade with the \$1,000 until he can build it up again. He must not touch his backlog.

There actually are speculators in the Street who have utilized this system for a quarter of a century and have the funds invested to show that they have beaten the market. Some of them have investments made a quarter of a century ago, bought with some of their first withdrawals of profits. They have been all but wiped out a number of times in their speculative accounts, but the backlog has steadily increased. Not riches perhaps, but a substantial profit which spread over 25 years works out at about 20 per cent, annually on the average capital employed.

All this sounds too easy—too simple—but it requires a tremendous amount of will power, particularly at times when stocks are an obvious "buy," not to draw on the funds locked away. To do so is sooner or later fatal to the success of the system. Its disciples must coldly go ahead with their method of procedure and avoid all temptations to alter it even in the face of the best information or judgment.

A REAL-LIFE example may help to make clear why this is so. During the World War Trader B adopted the system. In the steadily rising market with its sensational moves in so-called "war babies," he built up an original capital of \$1,500 to \$55,000. True to the system he carefully salted half of every profit in the box so that he owned outside of the market nearly that much more of gift-edged securities.

Then the visit of a German submarine to our shores brought about an unforeseen catastrophic break overnight, led by International Mercantile Marine, preferred, which opened at a tremendous decline. Trader B, fairly heavily interested in that stock, was practically wiped out within 15 minutes.

He was advised to stick to the system and begin all over again, "speculatively," with the some \$1,000 left in his account. For a while he did so, but the inevitable "sure-thing" came along and he dipped into the box, first gradually, then more and more. When the 1921 break came, he was cleaned out of all his war market profits.

Another trader during the World War built up an original \$1,000 to \$2,000,000 by pyramiding his holdings, particularly in submarine boat. He was advised to utilize the system of backlog, but regarded it as a piker's idea. He went broke before the war was over.

Contrasting with those two is the experience of a third man who has utilized this backlog system for 25 years, and although he has been through the speculative fires many times, has an income of \$10,000 from his investments "out of the market." His brokerage account has fallen to less than \$1,000 on several occasions, but he has never added to it from previous profits, even though he has at times actually had to limit his purchases to 10 share lots.

A corollary of this system, in the days before margin requirements were raised for everybody, was to pay at least 50 per cent of the cost of any securities bought. Such a margin high for 20 years ago was regarded as an absolute necessity to take care of losses which might at times come in a string.

PERHAPS one of the most important aids in trading is to regard each operation, whether it be for 10 shares or 1,000, as an entity and entitled to as much judgment and consideration as any other trade. In the height of a boom many traders not only bite off more than they can chew, but also hurry into stocks on chance remarks and tips so that their accounts, even in the middle of a sustained rise are often enough cluttered up with the "wrong" stocks. Stubbornness may be very expensive in the stock market.

One successful trader enumerates the factors in judging the value of securities in the following order: First, management; second, earnings and, last, dividend record.

All too often a trader's position has been changed by a statement by an official of a corporation on the company's business at the moment. The market has discounted that in 999 cases out of 1,000, and it is not history which the trader should be interested in anyway. Some of the biggest leaders in industry have had their Wall Street friends steer them in their positions on their own company's securities as they realized they were too close to the picture to be able to judge without prejudice.

Successful traders rarely tell their brokers to sell their stocks at specified levels in event of a decline. Experience proves that in a sharp decline, a "stop order" as this type of instruction is called, is caught as often as not far below the price named. Even if that were not so, if one is uncertain of a stock's going up why not get out immediately instead of agreeing to sell if the market goes down?

MACDONALD'S
"EXPORT"
PLAIN ENDS
MOISTUREPROOF PAPER

EXPORT A
FILTER TIP

"EXPORT"

PLAIN . . . OR WITH
THE NEW FILTER TIP

With EXPORT—it's Quality first "plain ends" but with the advantage of moistureproof paper—or if you prefer, EXPORT "A", the new filter tip cigarette. In either case, fine quality tobaccos assure you full smoking satisfaction and pleasure.

PROBABLY never before has the trader with a system, judgment and experience had a better chance of making money than today. One successful operator says his chances of making money have been increased 25 per cent, as a result of federal regulation of the market. With pools taboo and more information given to the public than ever before, the cards are not stacked against him as they used to be. Unless one was comfortable in the knowledge of what a pool was going to do, or when a bank was going to call a pool's loans, or what trend a company's earnings were taking (many companies 30 years old did not issue statements at all) the average trader was working in the dark so far as short-term commitments were concerned.

Today the average, intelligent trader (and none other should play the market) can attain that all-important position of buying or selling on his own knowledge.

How can the small trader get his information? He should read the

financial press, of course, and watch the financial-news tickers. It is doubtful if he should fill his mind with too many opinions. If the readers of such opinions would realize that anyone able to give consistently correct "tips" on the market would not need to earn a living writing them, some daylight might be shed on the dubious value of so-called "tipping" services. As a matter of fact, some of our shrewdest traders always do the opposite of what such services advise.

There is a world of difference, of course, between a "tip" to buy a stock because it is going up, and real information having a bearing on the future business and profits of a company.

Last year, for example, a bridge game was in progress including the head of the sales department of a leading radio company. He said he would like to have the game broken up early as he was working so hard that he was tired out. A Wall Street man was one of the party, and a few questions brought out the fact that

the company was doing the largest business in its history with more orders than it could fill. No mention was made of the value of the stock, but next day the Wall Streeter bought some stock under \$15 a share. Within a year he sold it at 150 per cent profit. He was curious to know how another Wall Streeter in the bridge party that night had made out on this conversation. None of the other three had bought a share, not even the salesman whose information led to the successful trade.

Financial Editor, Saturday Night:
I have on several occasions bothered you for information and advice on investments, for which I must here thank you. I have made it my invariable practice to consult your columns before making an investment. Thanks to you, none have failed, and am creating a sound estate for my wife and daughters.

—J. H. St. Catharines, Ont.



We are gratified to say that this issue contains the largest investment in advertising of any issue in our history.

...Applauded by
CANADIANS EVERYWHERE



The Coronation issue of CANADIAN HOME JOURNAL marks an all-time high in Canadian publishing. Its general and unique excellence, both as regards contents and format, render it a prized possession.

The beautiful cover by Rex Woods symbolizes the might and grandeur of the British Empire. It is a fitting forerunner for the beautifully illustrated pages covering all the pomp and circumstance of the Coronation, and giving also intimate glimpses of the inspiring home life of the King, the Queen and the little Princesses. A colored map of the Coronation procession route is among the many highly attractive features.

The consistent recognition of CANADIAN HOME JOURNAL by advertisers and agencies has enabled us to present the finest issue in our history, containing over 45,000 lines of advertising. It represents an 8,463 advertising linage increase over the corresponding issue of last year and marks an advertising linage increase of almost 22,000 over the first five months of last year.

BUY YOUR COPY OF THIS RECORD-BREAKING ISSUE NOW
A LIMITED SUPPLY STILL ON SALE AT NEWSSTANDS. 10c

CANADIAN HOME JOURNAL

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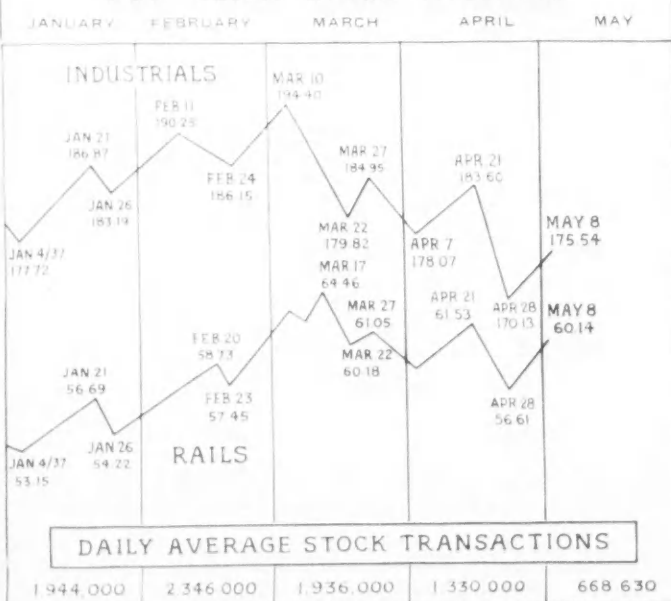
BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

(Continued from Page 33)

Assignment of the above-mentioned rally points, followed by a decline which failed to carry both the Rail and the Industrial averages above their April 28 peaks of 56.61 and 170.13, respectively, would indicate a turning up in the selling which started in early March. If the market, as reflected by the two averages, then carried above the points of the previous rally, it would have signified the entrance of a vigorous buying, and hence a resumption of the main trend, or upward movement. The breaking of the April lows would indicate an extension of the decline.

The possibility exists that the market, by its decline to the lows of April 28, was discounting the usual summer recession in business, and that now be engineering a slow turning movement towards a resumption of the main upward trend. Even though its recent low points were to be penetrated, there are good reasons to believe that the break will not develop far because of the increased investment buying which should be invited by such an occurrence.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



CANADIAN PROSPECT HOPEFUL

Why the Outlook for Canada Appears Better Than That of Either Great Britain or the United States

OVER the past two years there has been a steady advance in commodity prices in the United States, and in Great Britain there was a sharp rise in the past six months. In Canada, commodity prices have more or less paralleled the movement in the United States. In April there was a sharp reaction in the prices both of commodities and securities in all three countries. This reaction was apparently based on a recognition that the recent sensational advances in prices of basic commodities, particularly metals, had perhaps been overdone and in any case were caused largely by Europe's armament requirements. This suggests the anomalous situation that a stoppage of senseless waste might retard recovery. On top of this came the suggestion that gold might be revalued. Since Canada will be affected by any important change which takes place in either or both of the other countries mentioned, it should be worth while to enquire whether there are new factors in the situation to warrant acceptance of the pessimism of April, says the Royal Bank of Canada in its monthly letter.

There has been world-wide recognition that prosperity is at a high level in Great Britain and the important indexes give a clear picture of the magnitude of the improvement. According to *The Economist's* index of industrial production the low point was in the third quarter of 1932 when the index reached 82.8. For the third quarter of 1936 this index was 123.1. The number of unemployed declined from a maximum of 2,357,963 in June 1932, to 1,489,000 in January 1937. Between January 1935 and January 1936, the Board of Trade index of commodity prices rose from 88.1 to 91.8, but between last September and March it rose from 96.1 to 107.5. These statistics indicate an unprecedented level of economic activity and to the industries working at almost maximum capacity has come the fresh stimulus of large-scale orders for munitions. It would seem evident that there was nothing in these facts to suggest the approach of recession.

IN POINT of fact, the trend of prices and the excessive demand upon industry have brought the suggestion from many authorities that inflation in Great Britain is inevitable. John Maynard Keynes, however, expressed the opinion in an article in the *London Times* that there were sufficient unused resources in Great Britain so that with careful planning the armament program could be carried out without creating inflation. He based his conclusion on the thesis that, in order to produce the required armaments, the total productivity of industry will have to be increased by between three and four per cent. It is his suggestion that since all must recognize that wages, costs and prices do and will advance when industry is active and purchasing power is at a high level, such advance in prices must be regarded as normal until they cease to result in a greater volume of industrial activity. Advances in prices which fail to increase productivity constitute real inflation.

Mr. Keynes, however, is skeptical as to whether the rearmament program will be carried out without inflation, since he doubts whether government planning for this new and exceptionally high level of industrial activity will be adequate. While some of the annual speeches of the chairmen of the great commercial banks early in the year gave warning that unusual self-restraint would be necessary if an inflationary boom was to be prevented, yet the weight of such opinions indicated that production was expanding in a healthy manner and that speculation had not reached undue proportions.

With armament demands upon finance added to a high level of industrial activity there are of course grounds for the belief that long-term interest rates will rule higher than in recent years. On the other hand, the government is not likely to permit money to become dear when heavy borrowing will be necessary and it is doubtful whether there is any sentiment favorable to severe retrenchment and a cutting down of other industrial activity as an aid to the armament program. Employment will probably continue to rise, industrial activity to expand and Great Britain will continue to increase her purchases from Canada.

IN THE United States the trend of commodity prices has also been upward. In 1934 they advanced from 72.2 to 76.9; in 1935 from 78.8 to 80.9, and the index number for February 1937 was 86.3. This is the Department of Labor combined index, based upon 784 commodities. The Bureau of Labor Statistics index of factory employment has risen from a low of 58 in April 1933, to 99 in February 1937, while the more general index of employment in New York State rose from a low of 52.4 in July 1932, to 85.2 in January 1937. In point of fact, however, recovery in general employment is nowhere near so great as that in manufacturing. In spite of labor troubles, most corporations continue to show increased monthly profits. There is still a large volume of unemployment and in spite of the wise desire of the Administration to prevent a boom, no government could stop spending abruptly when so many individuals are still in want. No drastic measures of curtailing credit expansion can be put in force until employment is more normal.

While expansion in bank deposits has brought them to a level closely equivalent to those of 1929, and therefore nominally of a magnitude to support a volume of business equal to that of 1929 at a price level almost twenty per cent. above the level existing today, turnover is still slow and present bank deposits will not be carrying their full normal load until the rate of turnover is well above that which now exists.

It should also be noted that there is an abnormally large amount of cash in circulation. In 1933 circulation amounted to about \$4,500 million; it now amounts to \$6,500 million. This increase may be attributed to lack of banking facilities in areas where banks were closed, to slowness in making deposits by department stores and merchants who do not make frequent deposits when they are no longer receiving interest on current accounts, to unusual volume of cash in the hands of the banks and to the continuation of a certain amount of hoarding both at home and abroad. With any real tightening of money a large proportion of the extra cash in circulation would, no doubt, again flow back into the banks, increasing surplus reserves accordingly.

IN MILD contrast to the above potentiality, there are the recent sales of Government securities by the banks. Total security holdings of Reserve and reporting member banks amounted to \$12,000 million on March 31, 1937, as compared with \$13,000 million on September 30, 1936, and \$2,900 million in 1929. Ever since the banks began to acquire such large holdings they have been afraid of a general simultaneous movement to unload. With the Treasury borrowing \$500 million since the beginning of the year as part of the mechanics for offsetting the inflow of gold from abroad and with warnings broadcast that a period of tighter money was at hand, a general selling movement developed. While it would not be surprising if the Reserve Board would have welcomed the restoration of a more normal relationship between long-term and short-term interest rates and might have been willing to see a temporary increase in long-term rates if short-term rates could be raised to a more reasonable level, the actual reaction of the market was to create further abnormal demand for short-term maturities. Government sinking funds and the Federal Reserve Banks have entered the market for moderate purchases as a measure of stabilization.

If the general uneasiness and dissatisfaction with the financial situation of April 1937 had occurred at almost any time in the previous twelve months, it would have been explained by fear of war in Europe, but at the present moment there appears to be a noticeable relaxation of European tension. Undoubtedly, the possibility of decreased demand for armaments was affecting adversely the prices of metals and a number of other basic commodities. Thus, a fundamentally constructive development became a factor in the temporary interruption of recovery and accentuated the uneasiness occasioned by Administrative mid-April warnings against speculative excesses. The immediate situation was further complicated by the rumor that the price of gold might be decreased. Denial of any forthcoming change in the price of gold brought re-established confidence, but only after markets both in the United States and foreign countries had been seriously affected.

A DRASTIC decrease in the price of gold might be expected to reduce prices temporarily in the United States. The psychological shock would be profound. Obviously, the resulting setback to recovery would not be welcomed by the Administration. On the other hand, the consequences of a slight decrease in the price of gold might be equally disturbing, since many speculators in other countries would herald such a move as the first step in a series and would buy the American dollar on a tremendous scale in anticipation of its increased valuation. There could be no action better designed to break down the stability which has been achieved in exchange markets. The result would be a distinct handicap to recovery, not only in the United States but in all parts of

the world. While there are many authorities who feel that the revaluation of the dollar was too drastic, it is evident that there is no simple road by which such steps can be retraced.

The situation in the United States was favorable to continued recovery. It is still favorable. There have been speculative excesses and these needed to be checked. The warnings were timely, but the reaction in commodity and security markets was probably out of proportion to valid news. Measures to prevent undue expansion in credit had been undertaken but they had been put in force in advance of any real need and in a manner to prevent any undue pressure upon credit. There is certainly nothing in the immediate outlook to warrant the belief that the measures of control now contemplated will produce reaction or a serious interruption of recovery. With the present valuation of gold there is a surplus of money throughout the world and this surplus will continue to exert pressure toward expansion.

If this is a correct diagnosis of the situation in Great Britain and the United States, the outlook in Canada should be equally clear. In fact, with the incessant demand for basic raw materials it would not be difficult to view the outlook in this country as relatively better than that in either Great Britain or the United States.

MINES

BY J. A. McRAE

LAKE SHORE will disburse \$4,000,000 to its shareholders on June 15. The fiscal year ends June 30, during which period a total of \$12,000,000 has been paid, or a rate of \$8 per share annually. Net profits for the year have not yet been estimated, but probably amounted to close to \$10,000,000, thereby indicating a moderate reduction in surplus.

Sudbury Basin Mines has net current assets of \$13,000,000, or close to \$8 behind each issued share. In addition to this, the company owns the Vermilion Lake property with

nearly 1,000,000 tons of high-grade zinc-lead-copper ore, as well as large interests in other enterprises in the exploratory stage.

Kerr-Addison is responding to development, and mill construction may be considered by September.

Little Long Lac Gold Mines, according to the annual statement, milled 83,555 tons and produced \$1,500,792 during 1936. Net profit was \$555,956. The company started off 1937 with ore reserves of 397,000 tons containing \$18.25 per ton, or a gross of over \$7,000,000.

Bidgood Kirkland is milling at a rate of 3,500 tons per month. The April output was \$35,000 and this is expected to be increased during May.

Buffalo Ankerite is installing mill equipment to increase capacity by 10 per cent, for a total rate of 1,000 tons daily.

Argosy has increased its mill to 110 tons daily, and expects to show a substantial net profit.

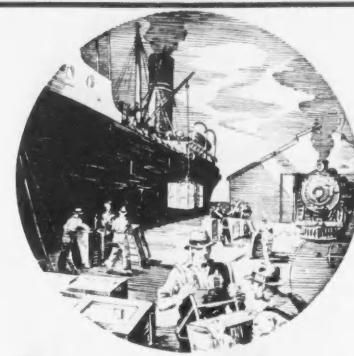
Leitch Gold is producing at a rate of \$35,000 per month, and with operating costs of around \$22,000. Ore reserves are about two years ahead of current mill capacity.

The demand for zinc and lead is reported to be very keen, and with growing evidence of the demand continuing to exceed production.

Although quotations for durable goods sagged sharply a few weeks ago, yet opinion still persists in mining circles throughout Canada and the United States that quotations for base metals may soon resume an upward trend. It is a very long time since the demand for base metals was anything as keen as at present. The scramble for scrap metal and the high prices being paid is an indication of this. Within a few months the greater amount of the scrap metal will be consumed. The full demand for metal will then fall upon the producing mines.

International Nickel will disburse close to \$8,000,000 on June 3 to shareholders, or a rate of approximately \$31,000,000 a year. This will round out an aggregate of \$208,000,000 paid from these deposits since operations commenced at Sudbury and Copper Cliff.

Falconbridge Nickel produced 3,500,000 lbs. of nickel and 1,670,000 lbs. of copper during the first three months of 1937 from 111,118 tons of ore. This exceeded all former records.



In Foreign Markets

Canada's progress is measured largely by her volume of foreign trade. Markets to sell to . . . markets to buy from . . . in this complex process of exchanging commodities The Dominion Bank plays an important part. With its own offices in London and New York, and banking connections in business centres all over the world, this Bank gives prompt and efficient service in all Foreign Exchange transactions.

THE DOMINION BANK

ESTABLISHED 1871

Paid up Capital - - - - - \$7,000,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits \$7,668,977

An operating profit of \$648,500 was realized before allowing for taxes and depreciation.

Bagamie is making a survey preparatory to commencement of a campaign of diamond drilling.

Madsen Red Lake is making good time with its shaft, with work nearing the first level, and with plans to carry down to 600 feet.

Kirkland Lake encountered ore running over \$100 per ton in the crosscut at the 3,600 ft. level extending into the westerly part of the property adjacent to Macassa. The diamond drilling had formerly indicated \$121 in gold per ton across 8 ft. in width at this point. Drifting has now advanced about 50 feet in length in this high grade ore.

The Royal Bank of Canada

DIVIDEND No. 199

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent, (being at the rate of eight per cent. per annum) upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Tuesday, the first day of June next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of April, 1937.

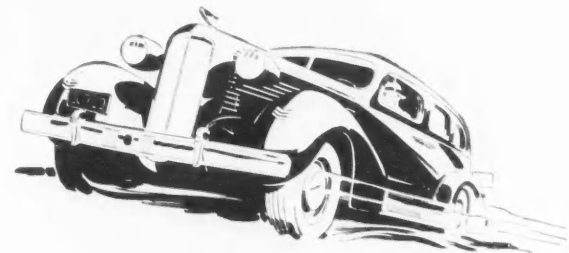
By order of the Board,
S. G. DOBSON,
General Manager,
Montreal, Que., April 13th, 1937.

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MAKE SURE THAT YOU GET A LA SALLE

Be certain when you pay the price of a La Salle—that you get a La Salle! . . . If you pay the price of a La Salle, make sure that you get La Salle performance—performance that could only come from a 125-horsepower Cadillac V-8 engine. . . . Make sure that you get La Salle safety—the big, velvet-action brakes . . . the finger-tip steering



. . . the Unisteel Body by Fisher . . . the sturdy Cadillac construction. . . Make sure that you get La Salle beauty, La Salle comfort, La Salle endurance. . . And, above all, make sure that you get La Salle prestige. It means a lot in satisfaction to know that you are driving a car designed and built by Cadillac. LOOK AT LA SALLE!

CADILLAC-BUILT
\$1475*
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*All prices list at Windsor, Ontario, subject to change without notice, taxes included. Special equipment extra. Monthly payments to suit your purse on the General Motors Instalment Plan.

UNLISTED QUOTATIONS

(Furnished by A. J. Pattison, Jr., & Co., Toronto, May 10)

INDUSTRIAL STOCKS:		
Acadia Sugar 6% Pfd.	5.00	5.25
Aero Farmers Dairy 7% Pfd.	53.00	58.00
Andean Nat. Corp. (Div. 4.00)	49.00	49.75
B.C. Pulp & Paper 7% Pfd.	73.50	78.00
Brandram-Henderson Com. 3% Pfd.	14.25	15.50
Burns & Co. Ltd. 6% Pfd.	14.25	15.50
Canada & Dom. Sugar 6% Pfd.	65.50	66.50
Can. Wire & Cable 6% Pfd.	112.00	116.00
Can. Industries 4% Pfd.	237.00	242.00
Can. Ingersoll Rand 6% Pfd.	132.00	135.00
Can. Westinghouse 6% Pfd.	65.00	67.00
Chase, A. W. 8% Pfd.	26.00	28.00
Dom. Found. & Steel New 6% Pfd.	30.00	31.00
Dunlop Tire 7% Pfd.	82.00	87.00
Goderich Elec. & Transm. 6% Pfd.	105.00	105.00
Greening Wire 7% Pfd.	11.50	12.75
Hayes Steel Prod. Com. 6% Pfd.	94.00	97.00
Lake Sulphate Pulp Com. 6% Pfd.	23.25	23.75
McCormick's Ltd. Com. 4% Pfd.	4.40	5.00
Morrison Brass 7% Pfd.	12.50	14.00
Provincial Paper 7% Pfd.	104.50	107.50
Robinson Consol. Com. (Div. 1.00)	10.00	11.00
Seal O' Sac (Can.) Ltd. 6% Pfd.	15.00	20.00
Silverwoods Dairies Pfd.	3.50	4.00
Standard Fuel 6% Pfd.	102.50	107.50
United Steel 7% Pfd.	18.00	19.50
Wings Limited 6% Pfd.	1.00	1.50

INSURANCE STOCKS:		
Canada Life Assoc.	535.00	545.00
Dominion Fire Ins.	132.00	137.00
Gen. Can. Gen. Ins.	130.00	140.00
Fidelity Ins. of Canada 50.00		
Great West Life Assoc.	310.00	330.00
Western Assurance Pfd.	46.00	43.50

INVESTMENT TRUST SHARES:		
Can. Gen. Invest. Ltd. (Div. 50c)	10.00	10.40
Can. Investors Corp. (Div. 10c)	9.25	10.00
Cons. Div. Standard Sec. Units	20.00	23.00
Investment Found. 6% Pfd.	65.00	68.00
Lon. Can. Invest. Corp. Com.	4.75	5.25
Soc's Hold. Corp. 6% Pfd.	24.00	25.50
United Corps. Ltd. 7% Pfd.	25.00	27.50

POWER ISSUES:		
Albion Power & Paper Pfd.	85.00	92.00
Calgary Power 6% Pfd.	89.50	90.50
Can. West. Nat. Gas L&P 6% Pfd.	91.00	94.00
Great Lakes Power 7% Pfd.	98.00	100.00
Montreal Island Pwr. 6% Pfd.	19.00	21.50



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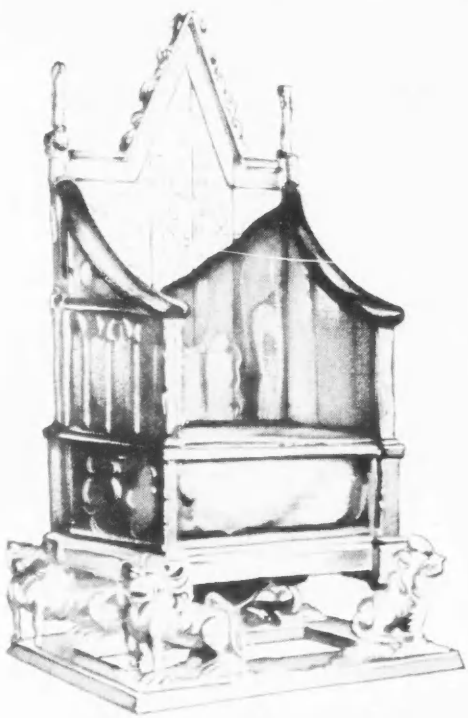
Chartered Accountants

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TORONTO



VICTORIA

EDWARD VII

GEORGE V

EDWARD VIII

GEORGE VI

Under Five Reigns

PROGRESS OF 45 YEARS

Founded 1892

Insurance in Force

1897	Diamond Jubilee	\$ 6,912,982
1902	Coronation of Edward VII	15,013,631
1911	Coronation of George V	67,969,432
1937	Coronation of George VI	575,844,591

THE GREAT-WEST LIFE
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CHAMBERLAIN'S BOOMERANG

British Chancellor Astonished by Financial Criticism of
Rearmament Budget—Excess Profits Tax is Attacked

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

MR. CHAMBERLAIN undoes more than he knew in his budget speech. The consternation of the City at the Excess Profits Tax cannot have been greater than the consternation of the government when it discovered how the tax had been received. It is most unlikely that Mr. Chamberlain and the Treasury ever took the tax so seriously as financial interests are taking it at present. The estimated yields are only slight, so that the real intention of the impost seems to have been more to allay the criticism of those who thought that industry was benefitting too much from rearmament than to provide new revenue for arms.

It might have been just another hundred million budget. Three per cent on the income tax, bringing it up to the even 5% in the £, was expected. Indirect taxes have already been increased, and no further imposts there would have been justifiable with living-costs already on the rise. The Chancellor might have been content with the few quaint changes such as have indulged his fancy in the past—this year, for instance, the abolition of the "trousers tax" on male services. He showed prospective expenditure of £863 million, prospective revenue on the existing basis of £848 million, hence £15 million to find. Increased income-tax produces £13 million this year (£15 million in a full year); the odd £2 million could easily have been found without a sensational new tax. But a Chancellor about to become Premier naturally feels he should do something positive. He can certainly have had no clear socialistic intentions when he put forth the National Defence Contribution plan. The City, however, has dubbed it "a good socialist budget."

It seems to have been overlooked that multitudes of small businesses as well as the big companies will have to pay the new tax. Indeed, apart from the wage-earning classes (who may, of course, suffer indirectly), the only class of the community to be exempt is the medium professional class, comprising doctors, lawyers, and so on. It may be that the tax was intended as a tax on the proceeds of arms orders, in which case it is easily justified in principle. Even assuming otherwise, it is difficult to agree with the City's persistent statement that it is levied against one small class—the enterprisers.

In 1933-4-5 should have to pay a heavy tax now that it is recovering, whereas steady enterprises (such as those engaged in supplying consumption goods), showing only a small rise in profit from those back years, pay very little. There is also no reason why owners of ordinary capital should bear the whole burden (as is, of course, the effect), while bond-holders and owners of preference capital suffer nothing more than a slight weakening of the capital security of their holdings. It is also dangerous to discriminate against the new industries which are constantly cropping up in the course of normal industrial progress, and which naturally now show considerable excess profits over the years taken as the basis of calculation.

The National Defence Contribution is not really comparable with the Excess Profits Duty of the Great War. That tax—of 10-80 per cent., as against 25-30 per cent. in this case—yielded no less than £289 million in 1920; a mere £2 million is expected from the tax in the current year, and only £20-25 million afterwards. It is worth noting that the Corporation Profits Tax, levied in 1920-21, yielded on an average about £25 million per year. It had no disastrous effects on enterprise.

Most critics seem to have overlooked the fact which Mr. Chamberlain stressed, that this is, *par excellence*, the rearmament budget. The estimates for defence expenditure are up by £10 million, and no supplementary estimates have been allowed, whereas last year £20 million was allocated against contingencies. Since the estimates on the revenue side, particularly those for customs and excise, seem less conservative than is Mr. Chamberlain's wont, it looks at first sight doubtful whether the nominal surplus for 1937-38 will be realized. Efforts to assure peace are at present tentative, and there is no guarantee that an accelerated arms program will not be found desirable in the course of the year.

THIS fact, however, does not jeopardize the stability of the budgetary position. In the first place, as Mr. Chamberlain himself pointed out, there is no reason why borrowing should be restricted to the £80 million already envisaged. The government has power to borrow £400 million over five years, and it can raise more than one-fifth of this amount in the present year if necessary. However, the government realizes well enough the danger of expanding the capital industries by offering a huge incentive to arms manufacturers, and on the present capacity it would not be possible to produce more arms than the present program allows. In fact it will not be easy to keep even to that schedule.

The economic outlook is left somewhat vague. It is possible that, with the cream taken off recovery profits, the luxury industries will suffer some relapse. It is likewise possible that the consumption of such everyday luxuries as beer and tobacco (for each of which Mr. Chamberlain estimated about £2½ million increased customs and excise revenue) will fail to show the expected improvement. On the other hand, it is satisfactory that no further taxes have been imposed on the nation's food. If, as we believe, the evils of the profits tax have been exaggerated, then even this somewhat crude method of raising revenue will be preferable to taxes on food—the price of meat has already been raised enough by the import duties on beef and veal.

It is regrettable that the budget which is economically a rearmament budget has been turned into a pre-emptory budget, but if the objections of Mr. Chamberlain's own party can be overcome, and if the new tax assuages the criticism of more doubtful supporters of the government, then these unexpectedly important provisions may have done useful work in consolidating the nation behind the cabinet which is shortly to be formed.

SOCIAL CREDIT IDEA ON THE WANE

(Continued from Page 33)

In the cabinet had become intolerable. And on May 2, W. N. Chant, Minister of Agriculture, was ousted by Order-in-Council, having refused to resign. A desire to retain office has been evident on the part of the denoted Social Creditors; others of course have been elevated from the ranks to take their places.

The dissension is by no means confined to individuals of cabinet rank, however. Persistent news reports indicate that within the big Alberta Social Credit party a group is taking shape to demand (of all things!) the establishment of social credit. Dr. H. K. Brown, who is understood to be the leader of this "insurgent" group, stated on May 2 at a public meeting: "Twenty or thirty of us in the legislature have made up our minds to carry this thing through to get Social Credit. If anyone gets in our way, he's going to get into trouble." These apparently are the simon-pure social crediters, and it is because they can still appeal to the faith which moved the people of Alberta in 1935 that social credit is still a factor in Alberta politics.

And they are ready to sacrifice the premier himself in order to gain support. Dr. Brown said: "You have come to the point of choosing between principles and a man. That man, Premier Aberhart, does not stand for the principles of social credit on the basis of which he was elected." But Aberhart was the prophet who carried the message of social credit into Alberta, even though he did not originate the theory, has not put it into practice, and possibly does not even understand it. Without him, the movement will lose much of its vitality and power.

IN VIEW of this, it is difficult to understand the extension of the social credit campaign into British Columbia, and especially the part taken in this movement by Mr. Aberhart himself. Perhaps it is just the old bluff of di-

verting attention from difficulties at home by carrying the war into a foreign field. But the absolute lack of any accomplishment in Alberta must make it extremely difficult to make any headway in the Coast Province.

A manifesto issued on May 5 by the British Columbia Social Credit League contains phrases which are painful reminders of those issued in the early days of the movement in Alberta. According to a Canadian Press despatch, the manifesto states that provincial credit will be used "to provide a medium whereby people may exchange goods and services within the province to the full extent of their power to produce, increase production and lessen unemployment." It promises distribution of such provincial credit by means of a social credit dividend as a right of citizenship, and by means of a social credit discount on goods purchased with provincial credit. Further, provincial credit would be accepted "at full value in settlement of any payment due to the government of British Columbia." There would be a balanced budget, an absolute halt to the growth of the provincial interest-bearing debt, and—note this—"no repudiation of the bonded indebtedness of British Columbia either as to yield or principal."

Aberhart and his associates, in the campaign days and also for some months after their installation into office, referred to social credit as something new which would be superimposed on the existing financial system and ultimately replacing it, but not interfering in any way with the fulfillment and enforcement of any existing contract. We well know how far these statements have been implemented. There has been default on provincial obligations, in both principal and interest; there has been legislation to limit municipal interest payments to three per cent, though this has not yet become effective and there has been legislative interference with

mortgages and other private contracts. Judging by the Alberta experience, the only one of these promises likely to be implemented, in the remote event of a social credit party succeeding in British Columbia, would be the balanced budget; the Aberhart administration has had to keep to a cash balance, because it could not do any business on credit.

OF GREATER significance is the threat of the British Columbia organization to make the Dominion government behave. All four of the western provinces are now on the Dominion's books for many millions each, advanced by the Dominion for relief and other purposes in recent years during which western credit was not good enough to permit of independent borrowing. So it is the easiest thing for an unfriendly western government to use the threat of default and resulting damage to national credit, as a lever to secure concessions from the Dominion. The British Columbia Social Credit League declares that it would automatically reduce British Columbia's present debt of \$28 millions due to the Dominion, if the latter gave to any other province more for relief than it did to British Columbia. That is just the old story of the debtor saying to his creditors, "I now owe you money which I can't pay—you will have to loan me still more to enable me to keep going."

The record of the Alberta social credit government is one of destruction—the cancellation of provincial, municipal and private debts. Instead of adding something constructive to the old economic system, it has destroyed part of it temporarily at least, and has created nothing new. That seems to be exactly what is offered by the British Columbia league.

What can we reasonably conclude, from these antics, but that the mystic name of social credit has been, and still is, nothing more than a platform by which unknown candidates may get into office, and hang their hat on for a brief period after gaining office?

ON THAT basis, social credit is now on the road to joining a score of other mushroom political growths. It has served the purpose of revealing how susceptible people are to gold-brick theories. Though spreading like wild-fire through the agricultural sections of Alberta, it never had the justification of the Progressive, the Grain-growers, or the United Farmers movements. Where so many of the people have a common interest in agriculture, but are only loosely organized, it may be expected that from time to time special efforts will be made to establish their power in politics. Social credit had no special appeal to the farmer, but was rather a panacea for all classes. The fact that an untried and impracticable theory could sweep a large section of the west, and gain a considerable following in the east as well, in the course of a few months, further indicates the real danger to our national economies. What if this had happened on the eve of a federal election, and had resulted in the return of a social credit government for the Dominion of Canada? Then history might have been made, for the opportunity to reorganize our national currency and credit along social credit lines would not have been passed up.

So long as a substantial majority of the people hold to their faith in the merit of existing institutions, we are safe enough, no matter how they may group themselves under Conservative, Liberal or other banners which stand in the main for moderation. The menace is in the present-day tendency towards mass movements, under the leadership of popular figures like Aberhart, or John L. Lewis, or Hitler, or Mussolini. A dozen of such movements may pass into history without permanent damage to our institutions, but there might be one with a different result to Canada. Just now, however, we can be rather sure that it will not be social credit.

Roosevelt's Power Increasing

(Continued from Page 33)

There is another bill in Congress, one for the reorganization of the government, which has many attractive features, but contains also the most extraordinary proposal for the extension of personal government which has ever been seriously proposed in this country. If it were put into effect, almost every interest which is now subject to public regulation would be regulated by appointment to the President, and heaven help it if it tried to take an appeal to the courts from their decisions.

The plain fact of the matter is that the intoxication of personal power has gone to Mr. Roosevelt's head. He has come to think that the sole function of Congress is to supply him with the means of power and of the courts to justify his use of power. Personally, he wishes to make the laws, either openly and boldly as in the N. R. A. or indirectly by compelling Congress to ratify what he proposes. Personally, he wishes to fix and control public expenditures. Personally, he wishes to fix the powers of all government departments. Personally, he wishes to rule the administrative and quasi-judicial commissions. Personally, he wishes to dominate the courts and to interpret the Constitution.

No doubt it is all very amiable and well meaning and is sincerely intended to make life better for the people. But it is personal government, beyond anything contemplated in the Constitution of the United States or in any other constitution of a free people, and it can lead only, like all other personal government in the past, from arbitrariness through confusion to tyranny. So close are we to this development of personal government that as yet we barely see the forest for the trees. But if we look at it as a whole we must be startled at the extent to which the restraints of free government are being destroyed, and before it is too late, before Mr. Roosevelt has landed us unthinkingly in a confusion which only a ruthless hand can cure, we shall have to proclaim like Joseph P. Kennedy, that his power has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished.



"GHOST TRAINS" OF CENTRAL LONDON RAILWAY. The Central London Railway is being modernized at a cost of £2,000,000, and London transport engineers have been forced to devise an entirely new system to deal with the magnitude of work. "Ghost Trains," almost factories on wheels, are used, and these move along to different points in the tunnel immediately after the last train of the night has run through. Workmen then hurry to carry out their tasks in the confined space of the tunnel during the four brief hours when the tube is "dead."